Imperfect Page

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. IX. BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY JANUARY 20, 1882. NO. 33

THE CRANK.

Brother-in-Law Scoville Occupies the Entire Day in His Efforts

To Prove the Red Handed Murderer Insane, but Succeeds Poorly.

He Succeeds, However, in Skinning an Insane Expert from Massachusetts.

Porter Will Occupy Two or Three Days and the Case Will Go to the Jury Next Wednesday.

Guiteau.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—On opening his address to-day Scoville created a sensation by the following declaration: "In my opinion if there were not reasons, and powerful ones, back of this prosecution, this prisoner never would have been brought to trial; but I tell you, gentlemen of the jury, back of this prosecution is an influence which I have felt, and which you may feel before this trial is concluded. There are politicians who wish to hide their own shame behind the disgrace of this poor prisoner, and make him a scapegoat for their crime. I did not intend, gentlemen of the jury, to take up this feature of the case, but when I find the power and influence of the court used against me in denying the small pittance that I have asked for, a fair and impartial trial, and to supply the needs for a proper defense, I do not propose to keep quiet. I say that such men as

GRANT, CONKLING AND ARTHUR

are morally and intellectually responsible for this crime. Mr. Conkling shall not escape nor shrink from the responsibility of the state of things that led to this act and he shall not escape the condemnation of the American people if I can help it, for his share in this disgraceful scramble for office that led to the conflict with the chosen ruler of a great nation and led this poor insane man to confess what they would have hailed with satisfaction as would probably a hundred other politicians, if it could occur other than through assassination, the removal of Garfield, who stood in the way of their unrighteous and disgraceful struggle for office. Neither shall Grant escape that condemnation to which he has so justly subjected himself while coming from Mexico and coming with undue haste to throw his own name into this petty quarrel about a small office in the republican party and sought to foment the difference that had sprung up. I am not going to see the misdeeds of these men, high in power, visited upon the head of this poor man if I can help it."

REVIEWING THE EVIDENCE.

Scoville continued with a review of the evidence, and called the attention to the various incidents of Guiteau's life, arguing his insanity as evidenced by an undoubted lack of something in his mental composition as possessed by other men.

Guiteau called out sarcastically, "Give them that dog story; it cost Corkhill $200 to get it here."

Scoville continued to speak until 3 o'clock, when the court adjourned until to-morrow. He will probably occupy the greater part of another day. The counsel for the defense will, if permitted by the court, argue the question of permitting Guiteau to address the jury.

Scoville Has the Floor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—Scoville occupied the day in a review of the evidence, and claims that the prisoner had been free free, frank and outspoken in all thinks that he had conversed on at the jail with everyone the prosecution had sent there, and always without reserve. Had he been sane and playing the part he would not have done so, commenting upon what he claimed absence of motive on Guiteau's part, Scoville said, "You cannot find an instance in history; you cannot suppose a case where a man forty years of age who has never before committed a crime; who has never for an hour associated with criminals or bad people, but who, on the contrary, has always sought society, not only of the better class of people, but of Christian people; you cannot conceive of such a man

COMMITTING SUCH A CRIME

without motive. Nothing but the theory of insanity can possibly account for such an act as Guiteau's. Scoville then discussed the assumption that Guiteau had been actuated by a desire for revenge, and argued the improbability of such an assumption, from the fact, if any ground for ill-will existed on Guiteau's part it was against Blaine, according to the inexhonorable laws of the mind, it would have been against him, there cannot possibly be shown, said Scoville, any ill-will on his part towards President Garfield.

Col. Corkhill, you seem to forget that he killed him.

Without noticing this comment Scoville next took up the hypothesis that the crime was committed from an overpowering desire for notoriety, and claimed that history failed to point out a case where such a crime was committed, purely and simply from such a motive and that it was incompatible with reason and impossible for the human brain to conceive such a motive as sufficient to induce any sane man to commit such a crime, that

HE KILLED THE PRESIDENT

as a disappointed office seeker is more than improbable, said Scoville, for had he brooded over some wrong of this kind something of his disappointment would have cropped out. He would have said something in his intercourse with other people indicating his disappointment or bad temper on the subject; nothing would have been more natural before he made up his mind to kill the president.

Guiteau—"That's all bosh about my being a disappointed office seeker. After the first of June my whole mind was on the political situation, and I wouldn't have taken a cabinet position if it had been offered me. Looking up from his paper a few minutes later, Guiteau called out with satisfaction, "Mr. Porter is sick; I guess the Lord is attending to him."

Scoville alluded to the taunts of the prosecution that the experts for the defense had gone back on them. He said, in explanation, that when he reached Washington he did not know of a single expert; he knew Guiteau was crazy, but how to show it to the country and convince the jury and his countrymen, was a burden that pressed upon him; then came

THE LETTER FROM DR. WORCESTER,

that little man from the Granite state of Massachusetts. He wrote that if half what was said of Guiteau was true he was crazy; that he (Worcester) had great experience in locating insanity, and had written a book which was accepted authority. He said further that he wanted to do all he could to save the nation from the disgrace of hanging an insane man, even if his victim happened to be the president of the United States. "I felt," said Scoville, "a great weight lifted from my heart. I thought here is a great and good man who can't be bought. Yet this very little man from the great state of Massachusetts came to see Guiteau. He wanted a free ride to Washington. He got here and

CORKHILL BOUGHT HIM UP,

so he went back on that letter. Scoville continued: "Well, he came here and he saw some one, he saw Corkhill who bought him over. At any rate, this great author on American insanity, this first American author, whatever it may be, could not on the stand when asked, give me the title of his own books." Scoville severely criticised the course of Dr. Worcester, and classed him with government conspirators.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

It is understood that the defense will at the conclusion of Scoville's speech renew the motion to allow the prisoner to be heard. If permitted by the court another day will be occupied, allowing two days for Judge Porter, and it's more than probable he will require three. The case will hardly get to the jury before Wednesday next.

Another Coming Metropolis.

Springdale is the name of a new town on the east bank of the Missouri river, fifteen miles below Standing Rock. It is the county seat of Campbell county. The new "metropolis" already sports a store and a population of a dozen hardy rustlers. The mercantile establishment is owned by Mr. Parkin, the post trader at Yates, who also possesses a large interest in the townsite, which will be surveyed and platted in the spring. The inhabitants of Springdale feel confident of the future importance of their site. They maintain that the Northwestern or some other one of the great railroads reaching westward through Dakota will tap the Big Muddy at that point within the coming year or two, and then corner lots will be corner lots. At present, of course, this coming city is in the grizzle of its babyhood, yet its founders have great expectations of its future. It is located on a broad, level bottom, giving it ample latitude to grow as big as its most sanguine friends can desire. A deep and perfectly limpid stream of water travers the site. Altogether the location is superbly calculated for a big town.

Progress at the Bridge.

The workmen engaged on the first and second piers of the North Pacific railroad bridge over the Missouri river at this place, completed their work last evening and have been laid off. The remaining two piers, it is expected, will be finished by spring. A party of men, numbering a dozen, arrived here from Detroit, Michigan, a day or two ago, to begin the iron work of the great structure. It is reported that from 100 to 150 more will be brought here from Detroit to do the iron work of the expensive improvement. The company intends to push the work to completion with all possible dispatch, and will employ all the men that can be used to advantage. They hope to complete the span from the abutment to the first pier, one hundred and twenty-five feet, and also to throw the span from the first to the second pier, a distance of four hundred feet, before the opening of navigation.

FARGO IS IN DAKOTA.

Not Dakota in Fargo, as is the Impression of Some People.

As the east side of Dakota, separated by the Red river from the state of Minnesota, is the city of Fargo, a live, enterprising town. Some how the people of that town have gained the impression that the territory of Dakota is itself a part of and enclosed in the precincts of Fargo. If there is any scheme inaugurated for the benefit of the North Pacific and North Dakota, Fargo wishes to take and wear all the laurels, although the entire territory of Dakota lies west, north and south of Fargo. As an illustration of the big-headedness of the people of Fargo a little anecdote in reference to the recent delegation is worthy of note. It had been understood that the sleeper "City of Fargo" would convey the Washington delegation as far as Chicago, and there was not a word expressed and probably not a thought entertained by any member of the delegation regarding the propriety or impropriety of occupying this car, although but five of the delegation of twenty-one were from Fargo. It transpired, however, that the "City of Fargo" was engaged Monday night, so the sleeper "City of Bismarck" was brought into requisition. At this the people of Fargo rose up in open hostility. A piece of canvas about four feet long was procured, and on it were painted the words "City of Fargo." An attempt was made to tack the banner over the obnoxious words "City of Bismarck," but the local officers of the road objected to such vandalism, and, although the Fargoites made a vigorous kick, the officers were immovable and decided. They tried to argue the impropriety and bad taste of such a movement; however not a word had been said by the people from Bismarck, Mandan, Jamestown or Grand Forks against riding in the "City of Fargo;" but they could not be convinced, and to put a stop to the argument, a decided ultimatum was given in the matter. There is just one thing that Fargo should learn, and that is that Dakota is not confined to the limits of that city, but that there is over two hundred miles of fertile prairie, thousands of prosperous farmers and scores of enterprising towns and cities in Dakota west of the Red river.

Swindling a Priest.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—A notorious swindler, known as August Walter, with half dozen aliases was arrested in this city to-night on the charge of having swindled Rev. B. F. Schaver out of $400 by means of forged checks. He had been several times to the confession of Father Schaver and in that way gained his confidence. Walter was just released from the penitentiary where he served five years for obtaining $2,372 on forged checks from several persons among whom was Rev. Father Vogeman of Holy Cross. He had previously served two years in prison for a like offense in Frederick county.

Telescoped.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Chicago express train leaving Albany at 2:10 this p. m. with many members of the legislature on board, was run into by the Tarrytown special train about a quarter of a mile east of Speyten Duyvel Junction with the Harlem main line. The two rear cars and drawing-room cars of the Chicago express were telescoped and set on fire. It is reported that seven bodies have been taken from the wreck. Senator Wagner, it is feared, is burned, as he was last seen entering the drawing-room car a few minutes before the collision.

Gen. Carr's Arrest.

GALESBURG, Jan 18.—The friends of Gen. Carr in this city say it is absurd to attempt to make the president instead of deputy commander responsible for his being placed in arrest, as was stated in a recent telegram. They claim that Gen. Carr has not been fairly treated and that his complaints to officers superior to the deputy commander do not justify his arrest by that officer for dissipation which is the grievance of the charge against him.

His Conscience Smote Him.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The Journal publishes the confession of Frank Goodman, who, two years ago, while tramping from Boston to Boon, killed his companion, Philip Brown. Goodman says the crime weighs upon his mind, and he has several times tried to commit suicide.

The Stampede to Coulson.

A correspondent says that the new town of Coulson is the Mecca to which all Yellowstone people feel bound to go. It is enjoying a boom, and is receiving nearly all the floating population of Miles City. No one knows why he is going except the very satisfactory reason that every one else is. Coulson is located about 200 miles above Miles, and in the estimation of those who ought to know, it possesses advantages that will render it a most desirable point. There is a vast and rich belt of country tributary to the new center of attraction. It will, it is claimed, be the cattle shipping point of Montana upon the completion of the North Pacific within its borders.

Railroad to the Park.

In Thursday's TRIBUNE was published a brief dispatch setting forth the plans of a half dozen capitalists, among them Mr. E. H. Bly, of this city, regarding a forty mile railroad from the main line of the North Pacific to the Yellowstone National Park. Monday's Pioneer Press contains the details of the scheme. It says that the road will probably cost $20,000 per mile, making the total cost of the eighty miles $1,600,000, or, more likely, allowing for contingencies, $2,000,000. As an earnest of good faith, the six are to put up $10,000 each, a total of $60,000.

The North Pacific syndicate, of which Mr. Villard is head and front, then agrees to furnish the money to build and equip the road, taking as security a mortgage thereupon, on which interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum is to be paid by the supplementary syndicate of six. The enterprising half dozen citizens have secured the guaranty from the government that they will not suffer molestation or hurtful competition in any hotels they may build in the park, and accordingly they have promised the government and the Northern Pacific company that they will expend $150,000 in building a large hotel—one of 500 rooms is contemplated as a starter—with all the necessary equipments, said hotel to be ready for occupancy by the time the new road is in running order.

Mr. Bly left for New York on Saturday evening, and the object of his visit will be business—not pleasure. He intends to perfect arrangements with Mr. Villard, of the Northern Pacific, and put matters in train for an early commencement of the important feeder to the bananna belt trans-continental line.

In this connection it may be well to state that Mr. F. J. Haynes, the Fargo photographer, while in the Park last fall, making views, staked off ten acres of ground in the vicinity of the most gigantic geysers, for the establishment of a national art studio. This right to lease he first obtained from the secretary of the interior.

Immigration Setting Back.

Gov. St. John, of Kansas, who has been studying the free land question of the west, has come to the conclusion that the tide of immigration is settling back, as it has reached the arid or sterile lands of the west, a fact that would seem to be verified by the recent colonization from his state to Dakota. Also a prominent government surveyor has estimated that by the end of 1882 the desirable fertile lands of the United States will be all occupied, and it is only recently that shrewd man of the world, Mr. Walter, of the London Times, has advised Englishmen that would be rich without toil to come to America, purchase our lands, and hold them for the sure great rise that is inevitable. The great Rugby purchase in East Tennessee, the immense investment lately made by Englishmen in Lousiana, and the great influx of British capital to Manitoba and Dakota for investment, shows that such advice has already been anticipated. It is only a short time since one individual from England purchased 45,000 acres in the Red River Valley, and so it goes.

The North Pacific Land Patents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary Kirkwood in his letter accompanying the papers received by the senate to-day in regard to the North Pacific land grant, says: "I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the commissioner general of the land office on the subject. From this report it will be seen that the patents for land in the Allenpia district, Washington Territory, were issued on the 8th of April, 1880, for 3,016-8-10 acres opposite a portion of road constructed by said company previous to 1876. No patents for the 475 miles of said road constructed, examined and accepted in 1880 and 1881.

Southern Floods.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—The New Orleans, Cairo and St. Louis railroad is submerged to a great extent between Grenada and Canton. No trains have passed south over the road since the 16th. The highest water ever known is in the Big Black valley. The railroad track is submerged near the west station eight and ten inches and the water rising and still raining.

Blaine's Tea Party.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—President Arthur and Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, were among the guests to-night at the dinner party given by ex-Secretary Blaine.

GENERAL MANAGER MERRILL proposes to prosecute the conductor whose error caused the bridge accident at La Crosse Saturday.

CREMATED.

A Mother and Four Children Burned to Death While Asleep in Their Home.

The Husband Escapes With One Child, but Both are Badly Scorched.

An Irish Bandit Confesses to Many Crimes Committed on His Neighbors.

Anna Dickinson Makes a Successful Debut in the Character of Hamlet.

Burned Alive.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—The house of George C. Smith, five miles north of here, burned at 3 o'clock this morning, and five inmates perished, viz.: Elizabeth Smith, aged 17; Rachel, aged 13; Ellen, aged 6; Theodore, aged 16, and the mother, aged 43. The fire is supposed to have started from the clothing hanging by the kitchen stove or from a coal oil explosion. Mrs. Smith was first awakened, when she awakened her husband, who made his escape with the little girl of a neighbor, who was staying there for the night, and one of his own daughters, aged about eight years. The house was one story and a half, and the family were all sleeping in the second story. Mr. White, who was a suitor of Elizabeth Smith, was at the house until after 1 o'clock, and thinks the fire caught in the kitchen from clothing by the stove. Miss Smith was to have been married in a few weeks.

Plead Guilty.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19.—At the Cork assizes today, the outlaw leader, Connell, plead guilty to various charges against him. He will be witness in other cases in which members of his band are defendants. At the time of his arrest, in the latter part of December for having arms in proclaimed district, Connell was already suspected of being the leader of the band which had committed outrages, rendering the district of Mill street one of the most notorious in Ireland. His arrest took place at Musera under exciting circumstances. A large force of police, acting on private information surrounded the house of Thomas Shea, a farmer living in Lonely district near Musera mountains. Upon knocking, the policeman were admitted and two of them rushed up stairs and found Connell in bed, but dressed. He endeavored to divest himself of his waistcoat, but the police after a fierce struggle with him, obtained possession of the garment and found in one pocket a gold watch stolen from a man named Codmore, during a recent moonlight raid. They also found in his possession a list of persons who had committed offences against the unwritten law of the ribbon society, and who were consequently marked for vengeance. The list is signed and countersigned with fictitious names, and concludes: "This examined and approved of as work for the night squad." The victims were James Sullivan and Dennis Cookman, farmers, who were to be shot on suspicion of paying rent, and Sullivan's two daughters, whose hair was to be cut to the skull; one for having spoken to a policeman, and the other for dealing with a proscribed person. Other persons were mentioned, whose ears were to be cut for lesser offences. In consequence of the documents found on Donnelly, five young men were arrested in Mill street, named Kelignor, Connor, Leahy, Farwell and Hurley.

Anna Dickinson as Hamlet.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Anna Dickinson's debut as Hamlet was made before a large and appreciative audience. The people applauded, and the press to-morrow will praise her much.

Crushed to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—Thomas O'Neal, a single man, oiler on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, was caught between the cars to-day and crushed to death.

A Mankato Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune:

MANKATO, Jan. 18.—The opera house, this city, burned yesterday morning. Loss, $12,000; fully insured.

Cars to [illegible].

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 19.—The thermometer marked from 8 to 26 degrees below zero throughout the province this morning.

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BUSINESS.

The Preliminary Organization of a Chamber of Commerce Effected Saturday Evening.

A Notable Meeting in the History of Bismarck, Marking a New Era.

Harmony, Unanimity and Action—J. W. Raymond Placed at the Head of the New Departure.

The Members—Officers—Committees—Rooms Secured—Next Meeting.

The Organization.

The business men of Bismarck were wide awake Saturday evening, the occasion being the organization of the chamber of commerce. There was an unusual amount of harmony with a resolute determination to establish an organization that would be worthy of the metropolis of the Missouri river slope. The time has come for action and every sentiment of every gentleman present was tuned to that key.

The meeting was held in the dining hall of Merchants hotel through the courtesy of Marsh & Wakeman. Meeting was called to order by J. W. Raymond, President of the Bank of Bismarck. E. A. Rea, experienced in such bodies, and one of the fathers of the Fargo chamber of commerce, outlined the characteristics and purposes of the proposed chamber and submitted the following statement as a basis for organization, the gentlemen present promptly signing their names thereto as appended:

THE PLEDGE.

We, the undersigned, business men and citizens of Bismarck, D. T., do hereby pledge our names and cordial support to the organization of a Chamber of Commerce having for its object the advancement of the industrial, commercial, manufacturing and educational interests of our city and country tributary; and that we will each contribute a fee of ten dollars, upon the completion of said organization.

J. W. Raymond, president of the Bank of Bismarck.
John A. McLean, merchant.
C. B. Williams, liquor dealer.
O. H. Beal, hardware merchant.
Wm. A. Bentley, physician.
C. A. Lounsberry, postmaster and publisher.
W. B. Bell, county treasurer.
B. B. Mason, manufacturer and builder.
F. S. Veeder, druggist.
E. A. Rea, Register, United States land office.
A. H. Day, jeweler.
Sig. Hanauer, clothier.
John E. Carland, attorney.
F. C. Hollembaek, contractor.
F. H. Marshall, boots and shoes.
M. H. Jewell, publisher and editor.
O. S. Goff, photographer.
W. B. Watson, dry goods.
Joseph Hare, city magistrate.
C. S. Weaver, contractor, builder and lumber dealer.
G. H. Fairchild, cashier First National bank.
F. E. Wetherby, attorney.
F. J. Wallace, farmer.
John Whalen, crockery and glassware.
E. B. Marsh, Merchants hotel.
W. C. Snodgrass, contractor and bookkeeper.
F. J. Call, lumber, real estate and insurance.

Alex McKenzie, sheriff of Burleigh county, telegraphed congratulations last night, and ordered his name placed on the list.

Yesterday Asa Fisher, wholesale liquor dealer, John Yegan, grocer, E. M. Fuller, proprietor of Fuller's greenhouse, John Ludewig, clothier, F. N. McKinney, teller of the First National Bank, A. G. Malloy, Western House, D. I. Bailey, Hardware, Chas. Kupitz, grocer and J. A. Baker, manufacturer, promptly subscribed their names to the above pledge and preamble.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

C. S. Weaver moved that J. W. Raymond be elected president of the organization. Motion unanimously adopted.

Moved and seconded by E. B. Marsh and Joseph Hare that E. A. Rea be elected secretary. Motion unanimously adopted.

Geo. H. Fairchild, Dr. W. A. Bentley, and W. B. Watson were chosen vice presidents, and W. C. Snodgrass, assistant secretary, and C. S. Weaver, treasurer.

Upon motion of F. E. Wetherby, the president appointed the following gentlemen a committee of five to solicit new members: E. B. Marsh, C. B. Williams, John Whalen, F. H. Marshall and O. S. Goff.

Col. Lounsberry moved that the president, the three vice-presidents and two secretaries act as a committee on constitution and by-laws. Adopted.

The secretary was directed to collect one-half of the membership fee, pledged, and report at the next meeting.

W. B. Bell moved that the organization be styled the Bismarck Chamber of Commerce. Adopted. Treasurer and secretary were directed to purchase the necessary cash and receipt books and blank certificates of membership.

Joseph Hare moved that only those who have paid the required fee be permitted to vote at the next meeting. Motion adopted.

A vote of thanks was returned to Marsh & Wakeman for the use of their dining hall.

President Raymond tendered the free use of a fine large room in Raymond's block, which was accepted upon motion of Mr. McLean with thanks. Hereafter the meetings will be held in that room. President, secretary and treasurer were instructed to purchase the necessary furniture for this room.

Upon motion of Mr. Wetherby the Chamber adjourned to meet at eight o'clock next Saturday evening.

NOTES.

The directory will be elected next Saturday. Number will be fixed by constitution and by-laws.

From the directory there will be a number of important committees appointed. The committees constitutes the working membership of the whole chamber and directory.

The committee on ways and means, the committee on freedom of city, on railroads, on marine matters, on trade and commerce, on agriculture, on immigration, on statistics, on educational matters, on welfare of the city, on public improvements, and on finance, will all be very important, and the directors who accept the chairmanships of the same will incur responsibilities and shoulder work that will be far more important to the community at large than to the individual, but will all be for the public good.

The Chamber of Commerce room will be neatly furnished and on Saturday evening will be brilliantly lighted and in all respects in an inviting condition.

A Characteristic of a Board of Trade.

In this enlightened and systemized age of the world, it seems that nothing of public moment can be accomplished in a haphazard way. Organized efforts are necessary to reach results calculated for the general good of a community. This is a fact recognized by all live and energetic centers of population in the west. Bismarck is among the cities of Dakota that sports a chamber of commerce—one of the most important organizations a frontier city can boast. In this connection we desire to remark that according to our observations of many years, the very desirable results of these organizations are invariably conceived and completed during the first few months of the association. When the wire edge has become worn off, interest in the work of the board will begin to lag.

Upper River News.

The mail carrier between Bismarck and Fort Buford, who arrived here Monday, reports the whites and the reds along the line of his route as being in a demoralized condition of alarm by the erroneous report of the prevalence of small-pox in this city. The whites are already importing "[illegible]" and vaccine virus with which to fight off the dreaded scourge, and the Indians are threatening to pull away from the line of communication with Bismarck to some remote point in the interior. A number have already left Berthold, our informant assures us. Their destination is Mouse river. In this connection we are pleased to be able to say that there is not a case of small-pox in Bismarck, nor in the country tributary to this city. Consequently there is no cause for a panic among our friends up the river. This happy condition of affairs is largely attributable to the indefatigable efforts of our board of health, Messrs. Donnelly and Quinlan.

About a week ago two hundred tons of hay belonging to the government were burned at Fort Buford. The destruction of this property is thought to be the work of an incendiary. Government stock at that post, however, will not suffer on account of the burning of this large quantity of fodder, as there are hundreds of tons of hay in stack and for sale in that vicinity.

The owners of steamboats who intend to ply the waters of the Upper Missouri during the approaching season of navigation will be gratified to learn that an unusually large quantity of wood is being cut and corded this winter. Every point below Buford is crowded with long tiers, and it is the opinion that fuel along the Big Muddy will command only a fair price next summer. While we have no definite information regarding the doings of the choppers above the mouth of the Yellowstone, yet it is a tenable presumption that they have been equally enterprising and industrious, and hence, the supply of fuel above Buford will be as plentiful and cheap as below that point.

Geo. Grinnell and half a dozen other ranchers in the vicinity of Fort Buford started for Mouse river last week to make a thorough inspection of that new region which at present is attracting so large a share of public attention in this country. They are equipped for a month's expedition.

There is but little snow in the upper country and stock on the ranges are doing handsomely.

Game is reported in abundance, by our informant, in the timbered points and upon the prairies. A fine fat elk was recently bagged at the Tobacco Gardens. On the whole, times are prosperous and—barring the small-pox scare—pleasant with our up river friends.

Bismarck to the Front.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained a half page illustration of the National Yellowstone Park, together with a full and graphic description of that wonder land, which it benefits will be the resort of tourists from all over the world. The following dispatch regarding a railroad to that point has been received:

ST. PAUL, Jan. 13.—Six prominent capitalists of St. Paul and Minneapolis, including Senator Windom, J. B. Gilfillan, of Minneapolis, E. H. Bly, of Bismarck, and Mr. Hobart, of the North Pacific railroad, have agreed with the North Pacific railroad to build a railroad, standard gauge, from the point on the North Pacific nearest the park to the geysers in the National Yellowstone Park, or to speak more definitely, forty miles of road outside the government park reservation and forty miles within, to cost $20,000 per mile, and allowing for contingencies nearly $2,000,000 are to be put up by the six as earnest good faith, and the North Pacific will then furnish the money to build and equip the road, taking a mortgage as security. The six men will build a large hotel, being assured by the government of the monopoly therein. A large influx of summer visitors is expected annually.

Mr. Bly is owner of the Sheridan House, this city, and Mr. Hobart is superintendent of the Dakota division of the North Pacific.

Items of Interest from Yates.

H. S. Parkin, post trader at Fort Yates, arrived in the city Tuesday with a car load of furs. During a brief interview with him at the Merchants, the TRIBUNE learned that the Indians at his agency were all abundantly rationed, consequently happy and contented. They have been out at the head of the Cannon Ball river on a very successful buffalo hunt. During their absence they succeeded in capturing over two thousand head of this large game, thus providing themselves with jerked meats sufficient to keep their stomachs comfortable until next summer.

We also ascertained from Mr. Parkin that Sitting Bull is anxious to return and locate at Standing Rock, and that a great majority—or at least old Sits people who are at that post—would be pleased to welcome the great subdued chief to their social circle.

Major Dickey, our informant, assures us, is enjoying his retirement at a ranche ten miles from Yates, to an unlimited extent.

The New Officers of the Peck Line.

The Sioux City Journal of the 15th inst. says that a meeting of the stockholders of the Peck line of steamers, held at Keokuk on the 12th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: E. F. Brownell, president, H. C. Akin, general manager; J. C. O'Connor, general agent; J. W. Bishop, superintendent, and C. K. Peck, secretary. The changes are Capt. J. W. Bishop, last season general agent, now superintendent; Col. J. C. O'Connor, the Bismarck agent, promoted to general agent, and C. K. Peck, who first takes place as secretary in the boat line his father managed at the time of his death.

Shouldn't be "Swinish."

The Grand Forks Herald, in giving what it claims to be the only true report of the recent Fargo convention, says: "It has been the practice of Fargo to belittle every other town in North Dakota, and to do her best to convey the impression that North Dakota means Fargo, and Fargo embraces North Dakota. We, in this section, are as proud of Fargo as the brilliant metropolis and adornment of the Red river valley as her own people are; and appreciate her generosity in providing for guests and making public improvements, in which she surpasses any other city of double her size; but we do object to being wholly swallowed up and set down as a sort of fixture to Fargo's back yards."

River News.

The steamer Eclipse is to be docked shortly in order to give her a necessary overhauling.

As a matter of deep interest to steam boat owners we would refer them to our up-river news, in which reference is made to the fuel question for the coming boating season.

Chas. Wolfack, an old and popular river man, who remained here during the present winter in charge of the steamer Bachelor, informs us that that craft is receiving some important repairs. She is now the property of the North Pacific railroad company. The improvements referred to consist in the construction of a deck from the forecastle to the boilers.

We also are informed that engineers and pilots have been engaged for a number of the boats in this port, and who are expected to begin to put in their appearance towards the close of next month. This fact reminds us that only the short period of six weeks intervenes between now and spring, when one of the great sources of our prosperity—the river traffic—will begin to boom again.

STEELE.

What the Western Rural Says of the Booming Townsite.

The correspondent of the Western Rural says, "Steele—is the name of the new and promising town laid out last August on a portion of the famous Steele farm, midway between Bismarck and Jamestown on the North Pacific railroad, named in honor of Mr. Steele, and owned by him and Mr. M. H. Jewell, of Bismarck. It is the county seat of Kidder county and occupies an elevated, gently undulating, beautiful site; has two parks platted (Jewell and Hannaford) outside of the railroad grounds which will be beautified the coming spring, with deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs and flowers under the direction of a practical landscape gardener. A tree is to be set at each corner of every lot in the town as platted, which covers entire 1[illegible]2 acres. Until May 1st, 1882, they are giving lots free, for actual settlement with respectable improvements; outside of this arrangement they are selling from $10 to $75 each on terms to suit purchasers. They will build a school house and Episcopal church in 1882. The county building here is supplied with requisite safe and books, and the only indebtedness of the county is $2,000 bonds, bearing eight per cent interest which sold at 95 per cent. Kidder county has forty townships, 921,600 acres, and the entire amount available for cultivation, less perhaps one-eighth the area is twenty or over lakes, of good size. Fertile soil and good grazing are the rule. Steele offers special advantages and good openings for mercantile and industrial pursuits, and the earlier comers will reap the great profits.

Evidently a Case of Real Romance.

There is, perhaps, not a man or woman, however rich or however poor, old or young, who is exempt from trouble of one character or another. We all have our little woes. No matter whether we are domiciled in a palace or running loose on the boundless plains. But the troubles of some suffering brothers and sisters possess such peculiar features as to render their lives out of joint to a degree that makes their history interesting to the general reader. We have a case in point: A young woman of about twenty winters' experience on these Mundane shores was recognized at Pierre by John Fortune, of Deadwood, last week, as the daughter of a millionaire friend of his residing in New York. The young lady, who is talented, accomplished and who was cradled in luxury from infancy to womanhood, is now engaged as dining-room girl at the Northwestern Hotel in that place. She freely conversed with her father's old friend, but was reticent regarding the vicissitudes which "roundedher up" in a semi-civilized camp on the frontier. Unrequited love is evidently the cause of her changed fortune, and may be, with blood in her eye, she is on the track of her unfaithful Romeo. If this is the case we trust she may corral the gay deceiver.

Grand Benefit to Manager Whitney.

Manager Whitney will be granted a grand testimonial benefit on Saturday evening, the 21st inst., and we trust our citizens may pack the house to its limits, thus manifesting their appreciation of Mr. Whitney's efforts in the past to provide our people with entertainments. He surely deserves a crowded house for his enterprise in the amusement business in Bismarck. During the flush days, and during the dull season his attractions have been the same—the best to be obtained. The bill for Saturday night has not been announced, but we are sanguine it will be a whale—one which will repay everybody to witness.

At the End of the Track.

The Helena Herald says that the North Pacific has tied and ironed its road to a point twenty miles west of Miles City. The track-layers are now up with the grade, and can proceed no further until spring. The graders, largely increased in number, and still in the field, with mild weather favoring their work. There are many parties engaged whittling down rocky points, and this kind of work will continue through the winter. With an adequate supply of bridge timber and ties a considerable advance of the road could be made from this time to the first of March.

North Pacific Railroad Items.

Helena Independent.

The weather has been so fine thus far this winter that the grading force in Jefferson canyon have not lost any time on account of bad weather.

The latest report from Butte is that the short route of the Northern Pacific by way of Helena will only be a branch line. Of course the route by the way of Butte is twenty to thirty miles longer than by Helena, but that does not make any difference; railroad companies like to have good long main lines.

A San Francisco dispatch of January 7th says that Chas. A. Henry, editor of the Valkyrien, the Scandinavian journal, published in that city, has been engaged by Henry Villard to bring five thousand Scandinavians across the sea to engage in the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad. Inducements will be offered these immigrants to settle along the line of the road.

THE NEWS.

A CENSUS, just taken, of Brainerd, gives the city 4,700 souls.

GOV. AND MRS. ORDWAY of Dakota are in Washington at their old residence on Capitol hill.

ACCORDING to latest advices from Washington there is no question but that ex-Senator Sargent of California will be made Secretary of the Interior.

W. W. BROWN, the man who is at the head of the Douglass county, D. T., bond fraud, is trying to implicate Gov. Ordway and ex-Chief Justice Shannon in that disreputable scheme.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced in the senate of the United States favoring the appointments of a private secretary for each senator not a chairman of a committee.

THE artesian well at Sioux City on the 12th inst. reached a depth of 1,285 feet, when the drill penetrated a bed of quicksand. The outlook for a flowing well at Sioux City is not as bright as an electric light.

A NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD girl gave birth to a boy babe at Minneapolis last week, and in order to cover her shame packed the kid away in her trunk, after first knocking it in the head. The coroner is now investigating the matter.

BOSS KEYES, of Wisconsin, has been unsuccessful in retaining the postmastership of Madison. The old boss has been encountering much adverse fortune of late. Bad speculations have reduced his finances which caused his wife to desert him and now he is out of a job. This is a bad year for bosses.

IT is thought that the sub-committee of the ways and means committee will favor the repeal of the tax on bank checks, bank deposits and capital, matches and proprietary medicines. There is also a stern probability that the full committee will favor the reduction of the whisky tax from 90 to 60 or 50 cents per gallon.

HUGH PEOPLES sued the Detroit Evening News for $100,000. The case was tried and the defendant acquitted, whereupon the complaining witness in the action was arrested for murder. This is what we regard as just retribution. Any man who possesses the gall to sue a newspaper for libel deserves the transmogrification of his case into a boomerang of this character.

GEO. MELIVE, the brakeman on the train that was telescoped last Friday night at Spuyten Duyvil, on the New York Central railroad has been arrested on a charge of criminal carelessness. He was ordered to signal the train that was known to be behind, but it seems he neglected to do so, notwithstanding his assertions to the contrary.

FIFTEEN of the sixteen aldermen of Brooklyn, New York, who defied the court by passing a resolution over the veto of the mayor after an injunction of the court had been granted restraining them from taking any action in the matter, were sentenced last Saturday morning to imprisonment in the county jail ten to thirty days, and to pay a fine of $250 each.

THE Mullan tunnel, through which the Northern Pacific railroad will pass, near Helena, Montana, is nearly three-fourths of a mile long, twenty feet high, sixteen feet wide, and its greatest depth below the surface of the mountain is 363 feet. The broad valley and distant mountain peaks to be seen upon leaving the tunnel, going west, are said to be indescribably beautiful. The tunnel will cost $360,000.

A SIOUX FALLS, D. T., special of the 14th says: "Yesterday morning William Gill, a farmer residing twenty miles from Sioux Falls, found his wife lying in an unconscious condition near the house with her skull crushed in, blood oozing from her nose and mouth, and her body otherwise terribly mangled. She died three hours after being discovered. It is supposed that in endeavoring to stop a runaway team she was struck and dashed to the ground, and run over by the horses. She leaves four small children."

THE state and judicial officers of Minnesota have no use for defaulting county officials. About two years ago, John W. Ring treasurer of Scott county, in that state was discovered to be a defaulter, and was promptly suspended by Gov. Pillsbury, and indicted by the grand jury. A deputy in the office, named Baumbarger, was appointed to the vacancy, and he is now serving a two and a half years' sentence on account of a defalcation. Ring's case was taken to the supreme court of Minnesota, and in the meantime he was re-elected to his former position, but the supreme court has decided that he must go and keep company with his old deputy. All of which is eminently correct.

SIOUX CITY is all broke up. For years there lived in that town a young man named Hoskins. He was "a very proper young man." Upon attaining his majority he went down to New England, wooed, won and wedded a rosy cheeked, laughing eyed girl. He brought her to Sioux City, and if reports are reliable, the moral atmosphere of that town was not just the thing, and she didn't "pan out" well. Things went from bad to worse. Young Hoskins, who was running a book and stationery store, got demoralized, did some crooked business, and skipped the town. He was arrested at Denver, Col., last week, and now the denizens of our down the river sister, are all tore up in anticipation of startling developments which Hoskin's return will produce.

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THE METROPOLIS.

What a Special Correspondent of the Chicago Western Rural Thinks of Bismarck.

A City Less Than Ten Years Old With a Yearly Commercial Business of $1,500,000.

The Banking Business for Last Year Amounts to the Enormous figure of $2,942,072.50.

Public Permanent Improvements, and Inducements Offered Settlers—Free Lands.

A Bonanza Field of Operations for Speculators—Rise in Value of Real Estate.

A Boomer.

It will be remembered that about a month ago a Mr. Holmes, of the editorial staff of the Western Rural, Chicago, visited this city. That he was highly pleased with the location, its surroundings and its prospects, the following from his pen in the Rural of January 14th, will suffice to explain. It is by all odds the plainest, most logical and comprehensive article that has ever appeared regarding this section in the eastern press:

"Last week we closed our letter at Mandan, on the west side of the "Big Muddy," now locked in the embrace of the ice king, over which, at Bismarck, the N. P. R. R. is building a superb bridge that will cost, when completed, over $1,000,000. Finding ourselves in a prosperous, busy city, less than ten years old (as it was laid out, or platted, in May, 1872), having a railroad but a little over eight years (as the N. P. did not reach here until 1873), with a population to-day of nearly or quite [illegible],000, an increase of thirty-three per cent. since the national census of June, 1880; 250 buildings erected in 1881, valued at $175,000; a commercial business for the same time of $1,500,000; two banks, with an aggregate business of $2,942,072.50, independent of deposits to Dec. 14th in 1881; a postoffice which ranks as second class, the sale of stamps, envelopes, postals, etc., for 1881, being over $10,000. Money orders issued, $70,000, and money orders paid, $25,000.

A RIVER TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS

of great magnitude—1,200 miles of navigation on the Missouri river, above here, and 500 miles of the Yellowstone, which empties into it 250 miles above Bismarck, with thirty-six boats carrying from 250 to 500 tons each, some of them having a capacity of 700 tons, plying in their waters, giving employment to 1,200 men—aggregating nearly 200 trips during the season—for which supplies are largely bought in Bismarck. Business lots, which a year ago were selling from $100 to $800 now bring readily $500 to $3,000; and residence lots showing an appreciation in the same time of from thirty to fifty per cent., selling now from $50 to $500, and in additions from $25 to $250. The public school buildings, are each brick and wood, valued at $600, with graded schools of three departments and teachers—besides a Catholic girls' school, with three classifications, about ninety scholars and boarding accommodations for pupils, their two buildings valued at $4,000.

FOUR CHURCHES.

Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic—total value, 15,000; civic societies, with prosperous organizations and finely furnished lodge rooms, unusually efficient local press, the Bismarck TRIBUNE, publishing both daily and weekly editions; a handsome two story brick court house, furnished with steel cells; costing $30,000, this being the county seat of Burleigh county—a city indebtedness of only $5,000, bonded at six per cent and commanding a premium; a United States land office controlling 41,000 square miles—26,240,000 acres, less the lands of the North Pacific railroad—finding all these commanding a pretty site on the eastern shore of the river, it was natural that we should inquire carefully concerning the country surrounding and tributary to this place, and the extent and opportunities for its development. We found it rich in agricultural resources: an undulating surface, the best for drainage, retaining moisture, and distributing the heat of the sun; a fertile soil adapted to either cereals, grasses or vegetables; an annual average rainfall during the past seven years of 12.70 inches; a beautiful climate; timber skirted streams, and more than all, an industrious appreciative class of yeomen, who were

STEADILY ACQUIRING

wealth by a judicious improvement of farms under the favorable auspices named. Both government and railroad lands are obtainable within eight miles of Bismarck, and farther to the north and south, while purchases can be made nearer the city at from $5.50 per acre, or [illegible] improved [illegible] the place for $20.

The agricultural development of this section has been held in check by a combination of peculiar circumstances: from 1873 to 1875 military expeditions employed nearly all the men and teams in the country at $5 per day and rations: from 1876 to 1879 they were similarly employed in freighting to the Black Hills, one company alone employing 2,000 teams; while in 1880 and 1881 the North Pacific extension has absorbed all available help; hence the agricultural interests have been compelled to wait until now for needed and remunerative attention.

PROSPEROUS FARMERS AND STOCK MEN.

Ex-President Hayes owns a farm of 800 acres five miles north of Bismarck, 500 of it under cultivation. In 1880 he harvested twenty-eight bushels of wheat to the acre, which sold at $1.25 per acre; and fifty-five bushels of oats per acre, which were marketed at eighty cents per bushel. He is putting on some blooded stock, and will maintain a diversified husbandry, as the most reliable and profitable.

Geo. Stark, formerly vice-president of the North Pacific railroad, opened a farm of 640 acres, three miles south of Bismarck, and placed 500 acres under cultivation; two crops paid him his entire investments, when he sold at $20 per acre. Meantime others in and about the city opened small farms and hold them under good annual yields for higher figures.

Capt. Wm. Harmon, thirty miles north, in the "painted woods" region, has 500 head of stock, including 160 full-blood short-horns; he put up last year (1880) 300 tons of hay, but had no occasion to use it—they had no shelter except the timber, and all came out fat and thriving in the spring.

HEAVY YIELDS.

Jno. Thompson, from Dubuque, Iowa, forty miles south, had a herd of 800 head, and Capt. Wm. Badger, sixth U. S. infantry, a herd of over 300 head, thirty miles south of Bismarck. There are numerous smaller interests, but these will suffice to show the feasibility of stock raising in this section and as wheat has averaged twenty-two bushels per acre, and sixty-four pounds to the bushel—and oats fifty bushels with forty pounds to the bushel, in the past, (excepting 1881) with a prodigious yield of finest quality of root crops, and the prices quoted for land are assuring, a heavy tide of immigration will doubtless seek this county in 1882. Burleigh county is carrying a bonded indebtedness of only $28,000 at seven per cent, and no floating debt; general taxes, fifteen and a half mills.

Bismarck has a five run flouring mill, but needs additional manufacturing interests, and has the advantages to sustain them. Coal plenty and cheap. Excellent quality of brick and brick clay, a rapid local and surrounding growth and a consequent ready market.

THE CLARKE FARM.

Journeying east seventeen miles on the North Pacific railroad, we come to the 5,580 acre farm of Mr. Chas. F. Clarke, of Pittsburg, Pa. (we seem to meet a good many Pittsburg people in Montana and Dakota) with some 1,500 acres or over under the plow. He has a nine room dwelling house, a $4,000 barn, and other buildings. Blooded stock in horses and cattle, with crops of wheat and oats, are making his investment under the local management of John F. Steen, a profitable one.

THE STEELE FARM.

Thirteen miles further east we halt in front of an attractive residence, office building, barn and other required structures, on the farm of W. F. Steele, Esq., who owns eleven sections, with about 2,000 under cultivation. He commenced here in 1877; has cropped it four seasons to wheat, oats and root crops with satisfactory results; in one instance harvesting thirty-six bushels of wheat and seventy-one of oats to the acre; Mr. Steele, however, estimates the average yield of this county (Kidder) by weight, at about twenty-five bushels wheat and sixty bushels oats per acre—he said—"the growth of the straw here is enormous, and differs from the east, middle, or western states by having heads and kernels proportionate in length, size and weight to the straw, and this, too from the natural soil, without fertilizing. He cut about 900 tons of prairie hay this season; is now pressing, baling and shipping it at a net profit of over $7 per ton. The coming year he will seed down 600 to 500 acres in timothy and clover, and is now buying about 200 cows to establish a creamery on his farm, for making butter and cheese, requiring an investment of some $20,000. Nor is this all, he will the coming spring open a hennery with about 5,000 Leghorn and Black Spanish fowls, under the management of an experienced superintendent; every egg shipped will be stamped, showing the date of its collection.

"Act of a Madman."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In Guiteau's speech intended for the jury, he wound up as follows: "I beg you do not get the Deity down on you by meddling with this case; I beg for your own sakes, and for the sake of the American people, for the sake of generations unborn, that you let this case alone. You cannot afford to touch it; let your verdict be that it was the Deity's act, not mine. When the president was shot, his cabinet telegraphed [illegible] it was the act of a madman and it will be better every way that it be officially decided that it was the act of a madman.

BISMARCK'S TRADE.

Bismarck Ranking First in Importance as to Commercial Business on the Missouri River.

A Total of Over 43,000,000 Pounds of Freight Moved From Bismarck in 1881.

The North Pacific Ships to This City 13,632,367 Pounds of Private and Government Freight.

A City With Second-Class Postoffice Doing the Business of Towns Three Times its Size.

Emigrant Rates to Bismarck and Much Other Information of Value to Settlers.

Commerce and Trade.

The Missouri river, during the season of navigation from the first of May to the first of November, is navigable for large steamers 1,200 miles above Bismarck to Fort Benton and the great falls, and 3,000 miles southward to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. From twenty to thirty boats annually ply between Bismarck and the points above, and the amount of freight handled is simply immense. Five lines of steamers make their headquarters at Bismarck, and during the season the total number of trips made by all boats is from 150 to 175. Each boat, when leaving the port of Bismarck, takes from $1,000 to $3,000 worth of stores and supplies for its crew and passengers, and upon returning distributes among its crew from $1,500 to $3,000 according to the length of time required to make the round trip. Bismarck merchants receive the benefits of this immense traffic.

The steamboat business for 1881 was greatly in excess of any previous year, there being shipped from Bismarck to Fort Benton and other points on the Missouri river, 27,560,000 pounds of private freight, and 7,200,000 pounds of military freight. On the Yellowstone there has been carried 8,120,000 pounds, making a total of 43,180,000 pounds of freight moved from Bismarck this year.

In addition there were transported 3,600 passengers. These boats also carried during the season 2,109 Indians, 1,800 head of horses and cattle and 600 head of sheep. There were received from the above steamboats for shipment east 160,000 buffalo hides, 180 tons of wool, and a large number of other hides and pelts. The number of steamboats employed was twenty-one, the largest being the Dacotah, of the Coulson line, with a freight capacity of 1,400 tons, and the smallest being the Gen. Tompkins, with a freight capacity of 200 tons.

The Bismarck postoffice is a second class office, of the same grade and salary as such towns as Dunkirk, N. Y., and Lake City, Minn. The money orders issued during 1881 amounted to $50,000, and orders paid $25,000. The express business figures up for 1881 $80,000, and the telegraph business of the Western Union alone is more than all other cities on the line of the North Pacific combined.

The North Pacific sold at this point $6[illegible],000 worth of tickets last year, independent of government transportation, which is in itself a large item.

Freight agent Davidson furnishes the following item, received at Bismarck in 1881, viz: 120,082,367 pounds, for which the company received $509,56[illegible].98. This is independent of railroad and extension business.

The transfer boat of the North Pacific on the Missouri river at this point made $94,539.65 net for the company, last year, transporting east and west 15,120 cars, coaches and engines.

Emigrant Rates to Bismarck.

The published emigrant rates from Chicago over any railroad to Bismarck is $1.62 per hundred pounds, or $120 per car load. To Steele, Kidder county, $115.50 per car load. To Mandan $1.70 per hundred pounds, or $125 per car load. To Pleasant Valley (Dickenson) $140 per car load, or $1.96 for a hundred pounds. These rates apply to household goods, second hand farm machinery and wagons and live stock, properly included in the outfit of intending settlers, but does not include general merchandise, lumber, provisions, or grain (unless intended for seed or feeding animals in transit,) When a car contains live stock one man will be passed free to take care of it.

Mouse River.

Tributary to Bismarck, and now being opened to settlement, is the Mouse river country, a valley rich in land, grazing and timber, 600 miles long and six to thirty-five miles wide. Ex-mayor Hackett, of Bismarck, who arrived from there two weeks ago, and returned with a party of fifteen last week, says that it is far beyond his expectations. He brought down a thousand pounds of pickerel, a few dozen [illegible] water power. There is a fall of eight feet in the Mouse within 300 feet. The stream at that point is sixty-four feet wide, twelve to eighteen inches deep, and with banks twenty feet high. The river is heavily skirted with oak, ash and elm trees, not a cottonwood in sight. The valley is wide, and the whole country explored is represented as a paradise for the farmer. A town has been located and named Villard. A branch of the North Pacific from Bismarck and the Manitoba road will be at that town before two years have passed and a veritable boom may be expected. Major McLaughlin, now Indian agent at Standing Rock, but formerly at Devil's Lake, verifies the above statements of Mr. Hackett, relating to the country's greatness and Mr. D. W. Longfellow, commission merchant of Minneapolis, writes, "Private reading of the TRIBUNE's notice of the Mouse river country and it is true, as I know from personal observation. This is to have a boom and Bismarck will send the first railroad to that section." Future numbers of the TRIBUNE will contain letters from its own correspondent, accompanying the last expedition.

The Bridge.

The last caisson of the Bismarck bridge across the Missouri will be filled to-day and the mason work will be commenced to-morrow. By the middle of March, if the favorable weather continues, the work will be so well advanced that the spring break up can do no possible harm and it will not be long before work on the superstructure will be commenced. As the TRIBUNE has previously stated, this bridge will be one of the finest in the country and will cost over $1,000,000. It will be not only one of the finest and most substantial but one of the longest on the river. It consists of three spans 400 feet long each and two short spans 125 feet long each. It will be of sufficient height to let steamboats with smokestacks fifty feet high pass under and the trestle work on the Mandan side will be 1,700 feet long.

Good Hotels.

A great many persons in the east form the impression that out west there are no hotel accommodations. As a rule this is not the state of affairs, but as a rule, quite the contrary. Bismarck has the finest hotel in the territory, and its second and third rate hotels are superior to those in any eastern city. Western people believe in good living, and tourists, capitalists or land seekers will find everything as comfortable in the hotel line as they will find in any eastern city of 20,000 population.

Climate.

The TRIBUNE has several times taken occasion to remark that the climate of Bismarck and the Missouri valley is warmer than that of Minnesota or Michigan, owing to prevailing chinook winds. This is no talk, but facts taken from the records of the government signal offices in the respective localities. For instance, the weather was eleven degrees warmer at Bismarck during last month than in St. Paul, and the average for five years is four degrees warmer than at that city.

Bismarck Boom Abroad.

Register Rea says there will appear in a few days in the London Times, an elaborate article on Bismarck and vicinity, by Mr. Finley Dun, the distinguished correspondent and agriculturalist, who visited this country last fall.

Bismarck's Location.

It should be understood that Bismarck is situated neither on hills, in a valley or on level plain. It is built upon a gentle slope to the south. The drainage is perfect, and the expense of grading streets but a trifle.

The Place to Make Money.

The fact that scarcely a man in Bismarck came here with a cent, argues well for the west as a place to make money. It is no place for idle drones, but live, energetic men cannot help but do well.

Good Water.

If there is anything that Bismarck can boast of, it is good water. Pure, cold and soft. All that is necessary now is water works, and negotiations are now pending for their construction.

Bismarck Land Register.

Parties inquiring for government lands will receive prompt business by addressing John A. Rea, register, or E. M. Brown, receiver, United States land office, Bismarck.

The Late Railroad Horror.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—There remains in the undertaker's office one body not identified from the wreck of the railroad disaster of Friday evening. It had been reported to be that of George Thomas, Philadelphia, who was in company with Mr. Kelly on the train. It happened Mr. Thomas left the train at Albany and last night turned up. He went to Philadelphia immediately, and it is now thought the body might be Richards, of Brooklyn, known to have been on the train, and is missing since.

OTHER VICTIMS.

BENNINGTON, VT., Jan. 19.—The bodies of Park Valentine and wife, two victims of the railroad disaster, arrived Sunday morning. Parents of the bride and groom, who were both so young, are nearly distracted and received the sympathy of the entire community. The clergyman who officiated at the wedding Thursday evening last, at North Adams, will conduct the funeral.

SENATOR WAGNER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan 16.—The remains of the Senator Wagner where brought from New York Tuesday morning to his late residence at Palatine. A special train has been made up here to accompany the funeral cortege. It is expected that the legislature will attend in a body.

TELEGRAPHIC.

A Special Message from the North Dakota Delegation En Route to Washington.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company Giving the Party Handsome Attention.

A Fiendish Attempt to Spread the Small-pox Through the Mails.

A Son Murders His Father and Then Throws Him in a Well in Indiana.

A Villain Robs a Man and Outrages a Woman Who Nurses Him Through the Small Pox.

Our Division Delegation En Route.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 17.—Our delegation arrived here by special sleeper, "Bismarck," at 9:30 and leave at once. There are twenty-nine in the party. At Chicago we will be provided with a special Pullman coach by the North Pacific railroad company, for Washington. We have five ladies in the party, and the prospects are favorable for an enjoyable trip.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY.

A Dastardly Attempt.

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 17.—An attempt to spread small-pox through the mails was reported to the postal authorities to-day. An undated and unsigned letter, postmarked Cincinnati, was received by a farmer at Lynn, an office fifty miles north of this city, in which two small-pox scabs were inclosed. The letter read: "I have sent you the small pox. Go home and die." The letter was immediately burned, and the only clue to the perpetrators was thus destroyed, but the best detectives in the country will be set to work on the case.

An Awful Crime.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Jan. 17.—This portion of Wayne county, Indiana, is much excited over a supposed murder, the victim being D. H. Smith, and the perpetrators are supposed to be his wife and sons. He has been missing about ten days, and the neighbors suspecting foul play, made search and found his body in a well partly covered with boulders. Bullet holes were in his head. The wife and two sons were arrested at once. The neighbors say that Smith was habitually mistreated by his wife and sons, and yesterday the little children said they were locked in a room one night about the time their father disappeared, that they heard two shots in the kitchen and two in the back yard. Blood was found on a chair in the garret and on the gate posts. The coroner's investigation is not yet ended. Dan Smith, who is suspected to have done the shooting, fainted when the body was brought in but his mother was not moved.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—A Washington, Ind., Times-Star special says: The sheriff has placed Mrs. Smith and two sons in jail. On the way down Smith confessed that he committed the murder alone, that his mother and brother had no part and no knowledge that it had been committed. He says they quarreled about a horse belonging to Mr. Smith and which Dan had sold, and that he shot his father and then broke his skull with a hammer and dragged him to the well and threw the body in.

A Thoroughbred Fiend.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—An extraordinary instance of human ingratitude and depravity is reported from the little village of Irondale, a suburb of Chicago. A few days ago Edward Miller was stricken down with the small-pox, and, having no one to administer to his wants was placed in a most pitiable condition. Ralph Johnson and his wife, a middle-aged lady, assumed the role of the Good Samaritan, and nursed Miller until he was approaching convalescence. About ten o'clock last night Mueller, who was lying in bed, arose from his couch, requested Johnson to lay down, as he (Miller) was feeling better, and would like to sit up for a few hours. Johnson complied with his request, and soon fell asleep. As soon as Mueller found out that Johnson was sound asleep, he searched his benefactor's pants pockets, and secured his little mite, $17.50. The wretch then visited a room in which Mrs. Johnson was sleeping, and, after uttering threats of death, if she made an outcry, violated her person. He then made his escape, and has since evaded capture. Immediately after his quitting the place, Mrs. Johnson who had collected her scattered senses, hurried to her husband's bedside, and informed him of what had occurred. The poor man was almost frantic. A few of the neighbors were gathered together and instituted a search for the villain who, if captured, would be dealt with summarily, but no clue was obtained.

The new depot of the Northern Pacific at Miles City, is said to be a first class structure.

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The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE chamber of commerce will be of untold advantage to Bismarck. No better, brighter or more intelligent and earnest set of business men ever met in convention for business purposes than those who assembled to complete this organization last Saturday night. The meeting was a coming together of business men interested in the welfare of the city, not one of whom came to accomplish personal ends, but all to work for the public good. Every business man realizes that the auto days of the bull whacker, the grader and to some extent the steamboat rouster, as a leading element in the trade of this city, are among the things that were; and Bismarck's future depends entirely upon the development of the surrounding country—upon the efforts made by the business men to build up and guard the interests of the city.

No city was ever better located. Its position is sightly and its drainage perfect. It is located at the North Pacific crossing of the Missouri river. The surrounding country is all that could be desired. It is rich in all of the elements that make farming successful. Kansas City and Omaha, on the lower Missouri, are not better located; are not surrounded by a better country, and if Bismarck does not make a city as great as either it will be because the advantages within the reach of our people are pushed aside or thrown under foot. Few realize how much has been lost to Bismarck in the past through a lack of an organization. Few know that capital in large sums has been kept away or turned aside from Bismarck through a lack of attention to our interests.

Before Mandan gained a position on the maps, the machine shops, round houses and other important railroad buildings could have been located at Bismarck and employment given to hundreds of laboring men, through the efforts of a Chamber of Commerce.

The United States court was lost to Bismarck through a lack of effort to obtain it, and many other advantages have been in like manner lost.

Through the Chamber of Commerce the hospitality of the city can be extended, and well organized efforts be made to interest, please or protect those visiting the city.

Through this means attention can be called to our country and its advantages for settlers. Capital can be induced to invest in manufacturing or in improvements of one sort or another, because it can be assured of protection and through this means, evils if they exist, can be corrected.

In the future Bismarck will be judged by its Chamber of Commerce. Not as in the past, by the wild stories to copy parties interested in injuring the fair name of the city. At the Chamber of Commerce our business men may meet and lay plans for improvement; and here the initial step may be taken for all great enterprises. If conducted, as the TRIBUNE believes it will be, this organization will be worth more to Bismarck than a competing line of railroad or the establishment of some great manufacturing enterprise. The Chamber of Commerce can secure the erection of elevators, appropriation for docks or harbors, attract attention of capital and secure investment in manufacturing, in water works or other means for fire protection. It can arrange for gas; for street cars; talk up schemes for competing lines of railroads, and a thousand things that would result in public good.

THERE is an insignificant puppet, connected with the Omaha Herald, who delights in poking fun at Dakota and its ambition. He speaks of it as "a little barren plain," when the fact is, probably, that Dakota is larger than all the states he ever saw put together. From the tone of his articles and his knowledge of geography, it is evident that said whiffet has himself reached the most barren place that it is possible for such disreputable journalists to reach.

THE BUILDING OUTLOOK.

Two hundred and fifty buildings were erected in Bismarck last year, but the era of brick blocks will not be reached until spring, although the excavation has already been made for the Hale building, at the corner of Main and First streets. This building will be 50x80, three stories, with full basement.

The First National bank will build of brick at the corner of Main and Second streets.

The Anderson building at the corner of Main and Third streets will be three stories, and will cost $15,000. A contract at $125 per month for eight years is offered for the corner room of this building.

Griffin & McKenzie will build of brick at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, and W. B. Shaw is thinking seriously of building on the opposite corner, and the Malloy brothers are almost certain to build of brick this season at the corner of Main and Fifth streets.

Messrs. Bragg and Jewell will build on Fourth street a brick building having fifty foot front, and negotiations are pending that will give an elegant brick at the corner of Meigs and Fourth.

L. N. Griffin will build of brick on the old Capitol Hotel grounds, and Joseph Hare directly opposite the TRIBUNE office.

These buildings are all reasonably certain to be built during the coming summer, not to speak of scores of frame buildings, among them several elegant residences.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Baltimore, Md., who visited Bismarck for his health last fall, was so well pleased that he purchased a large number of lots in the railroad addition, and has already given orders for the construction of ten cottages to be built next summer, costing about one thousand dollars each.

WHERE TO FIND A HOMESTEAD.

In the Bismarck, Dakota, land district, there is now the best opportunity in the United States for the selection of homestead, pre-emption or tree-culture claims, under the public land laws.

The district is larger than the state of New York and it contains many million acres of public land absolutely free to any who will come and take.

The Missouri river passes on its winding course to its connection with the father of waters six hundred miles through this land district. The stream is navigable for the largest steamers. Its banks are skirted with timber and here are broad and fertile valleys and plains equal to the best on the face of the earth for grain or stock growing.

This valley is practically unsettled. There is room in it for many thousand who can take land under the public land laws without money and without price. From one end of this valley to the other stock feed and grow fat summer and winter without provision for fodder—on the nutritious buffalo grass, common to the country.

Timber—oak, ash, maple, elm and cottonwood—is abundant. The water pure and healthful. Bottoms affording an abundance of hay are frequent.

This entire valley comes under the influences of the warm winds from the Pacific coast which give it a climate far more favorable than that of Minnesota, Wisconsin or northern Iowa. The country is peculiarly adapted to wheat and cereals of all kinds. Wheat ranges from eighteen to thirty-six bushels per acre and oats average about fifty. The grain is brighter and heavier than any grown elsewhere in the United States. In winter the skies are bright and pleasant weather is the general rule. The snow fall is light and it never rains.

In the spring the rain fall is abundant. New potatoes, peas, cabbage and cauliflower are always in market by the first of July.

The soil and climate is all that can be desired.

Here, then is the best field in the United States for immigration.

IT is believed by many well informed citizens of this territory that the enemies of Delegate Pettigrew at Yankton have confederated to prevent our territorial division and admission. This idea is strengthened by the supreme indifference manifested by the inhabitants of the capital city of Dakota. While we are aware of the fact that Yankton entertains no love for Mr. Pettigrew, we do not believe that her opposition to the scheme in which all other sections of our territory are interested, is based on personal hostility to our delegate in congress. It is a broader question than personal revenge that makes Yankton stand out against the proposition to divide Dakota and admit the southern half as a state. They see in such an act the removal of the capitol from their town. Hence their tacit, if not demonstrative opposition to this issue.

ONE OF THE ELEMENTS OF DAKOTA'S GROWTH.

In the matter of population and material development Dakota is growing as no other territory ever grew before. New land offices for the accommodation of the great number seeking homes within her confines are being constantly established. Railroads, in course of construction and projected, are reaching out in every direction, and new, thriving towns are springing up and rapidly attaining metropolitan proportions in regions recently inhabited only by coyotes and Indians. Large farms are being opened in the north, the south and in the western divisions of this prosperous territory. Her mineral output is growing to proportions which promise to rival the leading precious metal states and territories on the continent. Gold, silver, copper, lead, mica, petroleum, salt, and almost every character of mineral known, exists in vast but undeveloped quantities in the Black Hills. Dakota's wealth of agricultural grazing and mineral belts are now becoming known and appreciated throughout not only this country, but beyond the seas.

A few years ago when Dakota could boast of only half a dozen or less daily newspapers, Kansas, Nebraska and other states were enjoying the annual immigration boom. But when the journalist with his newspaper outfit—twin pioneers of civilization—began to cross our borders and publish to the world the advantages of this favored land so long neglected. Railroads followed the newspapers. Miners read the glowing accounts of gold in the Hills; believed the arguments of the journalists, rushed in over Indian reservations, through the lines of United States soldiers and found what the editors had said to be true. Ranchers came over the trail of the prospectors and made the valleys, hundreds of miles remote from railroad communication, blossom like a garden of roses. The homesteaders followed up the iron highways; the merchant, the artisan and others kept step with the granger, and while he opened farms they built towns and cities, and laid for Dakota a broad foundation for a great and prosperous future. Thus it will be seen that the newspaper is the great engine in the development of new regions. Dakota to-day counts over one hundred within her limits, and Dakota to-day is the most prosperous territory under the sun.

WHEN a territory begins to awaken an interest in the minds of writers for great eastern daily newspapers, it is evident that the attractions of that particular region have taken a hold upon the general public, and the success of that particular territory is assured and its future development will be rapid. This is the identical position Dakota occupies to-day. A writer in the National Republican, in speaking of this favored land, says:

Now that congress is likely to be called upon to discuss the proposed division of the great territory of Dakota, public attention cannot fail to be generally awakened as to the immense resources of this part of the northwest, and the unequalled field it offers for both settlement and investment, as well as to its unusual interest to the tourist. The great railroad system of the states and territories further south has long given an impetus to immigration there, and the greater part of the valuable mining and agricultural lands have been pretty well explored and settled. To-day the northwest is having its turn, and it is safe to prophecy that next spring will witness the greatest "boom," as they call it out there, that it has ever known. Dakota particularly is making up, and a flood of immigration, both from the states and abroad, is now pouring into that territory. The homestead entries for the year ending June 30, 1881, were more in number than those of Minnesota and Kansas combined; her pre-emption entries were one-third, and and her timber-culture one-half of the entire number made in United States.

THE prospects are that the deplorable contest which has been waged between Gov Ordway and Delegate Pettigrew will soon be over. If the reports which are being printed in journals outside of the territory are reliable, the delegate has vanquished the governor. While the TRIBUNE has never taken sides in the political war between these gentlemen, and at present has no congratulations or condolence to proffer either belligerent, it nevertheless feels like congratulating the people of Dakota upon the prospects of a speedy cessation of hostilities between the officials named.

A FEW of the Yankee exhibitors at the recent Georgia exhibition, held at Atlanta, demonstrated to their southern brethren what Yankee ingenuity could do by showing them how soon a suit of clothing could be manufactured from raw cotton. At sunrise the parties selected to pick the cotton entered the field and by 7 a. m. the necessary quantity to yield lint for two suits of clothes was gathered and delivered to the gin. From the gin it passed through all the different processes and about 9 o'clock the cloth made its appearance. Soon after sunset Gov. Bigelow, of Connecticut, who was at Atlanta, and Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, were presented with a full suit of clothing, made from the raw cotton between sun and sun, which they wore during that evening. It was a new and grand experience.

CENTRAL and southeastern Dakota are maintaining a masterly inactivity in the matter of division and admission of our territory. While North Dakota and our friends in the Black Hills already have strong working delegations in the field, the inhabitants of central and southeastern Dakota are giving the movement no attention. The newspapers in those sections seem to be as indifferent as the slow plodding grangers. They show a deplorable lack of political enterprise, to say the least. Their wants are probably few and easily satisfied.

DELEGATE PETTIGREW did Dakota a good service by the introduction of a bill for the creation of three additional land districts in this territory. United States land districts are powerful aids in influencing immigration to a new country. They are proof of the existence of law and order in the region in which they are located, thus acting as an inducement to those desiring to make new homes for themselves to enter the section in which they are established. Dakota cannot have too many land districts.

A WASHINGTON telegram under the date of the 14th inst., contains the subjoined paragraph of political news to the TRIBUNE readers:

A meeting of the house committee on territories, to hear an argument from Delegate Pettigrew in favor of the admission of Dakota, has been called for to-morrow. Pettigrew's friends are jubilant to-night, and say that without question he has got Gov. Ordway on the hip, and will throw him badly at an early day.

THAT the TRIBUNE'S special editions are doing much towards inducing immigration, cannot be denied. This fact is especially noted by eastern subscribers. A well known capitalist of Cleveland, Ohio, writes under date of January 13th as follows: "Your weekly issue of January 6th is at hand, and is the best I have seen. If you continue to advertise Bismarck as in this issue, it will not be long before Fargo gives up the ghost as the metropolis of Dakota."

GOV. KINKAID, of Nevada, has just arrived in Washington. His presence at this time occasions a good deal of gossip among Pacific slope people, some of whom declare that Gov. Kinkaid is the very sort of man that would be most likely to be selected by President Arthur to be the representative of "the slope" in the cabinet council. He is said to be stalwart in his tendencies, and very popular in his own and in the adjoining states.

FROM latest accounts regarding the Douglas county bond frauds, in this territory, the men implicated in the scheme are liable to escape punishment. It seems from recent developments at Yankton, that they kept within, or soon after got within the pale of the law in their transactions.

"A REAL live nobleman" died in New York city on the 16th inst., in abject poverty. He was an exiled Hungarian. Among his effects were letters from his brother, Count Joseph, in regard to the sale of the deceased count's estate at Lisbonburgen and his coal mines in Garza.

IT is said that Chicago's influx of population is partially due to the fact that the Kansas legislature has passed a law forbidding marriage within six months after divorce.

An Electric Blizzard.

It was an electric blizzard we had here in Bismarck Tuesday night, and it was an unusually powerful one, too. Mr. Draper, the Western Union telegraph operator at this point, informs us that but once before in the history of telegraphy on this continent was the atmosphere as heavily surcharged with electricity as it was in this section last Tuesday night. He was able to work an open wire without the aid of a single cup by the electric power in the air. In fact, the current was so great as to scorch the rubber covering of the wires in his office, filling the room with the stench of the burning compound. When the storm was at its greatest strength, rendering the transmission of messages impossible, he began experimenting and produced some strange results. In placing the ends of negative and positive wires together a bright light about the size of a large shirt button was created, which rapidly revolving between the buts, illuminated his office. Probably Edison may yet discover some plan by which these immense currents of electricity can be harnessed up and retained for some more useful purpose than to howl across the prairies of Dakota, interfering with the reception of our regular associated press report, as was the case upon the occasion referred to.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners of Burleigh County, D. T.

January 3, 1882.—The board of county commissioners met at the office of county clerk pursuant to statute.

Present, Commissioners Frank Donnelly and John Quinlan, C. A. Galloway being absent from the county and territory.

On motion of Commission Quinlan, Frank Donnelly was elected chairman of the board of county commissioners for the ensuing year.

The board fixed the rate of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors for the ensuing year at $200.

The following named persons presented liquor bonds, which were examined, approved and license granted:

1. Thomas McGowan.
2. C. R. Williams.
3. Asa Fisher.
4. Peterson & Ingram.
5. Louis Westhauser.
6. Sam Whitney.
7. Bogue & Schreck.
8. Quinlan & Halloran.
9. Patrick Leo.
10. M. L. Marsh.
11. Joseph Fox.
12. [illegible] W. Raymond.

On motion of Commissioner Quinlan, it was resolved that H. R. Porter be and is hereby appointed county physician for the year 1882, and that he be responsible for all medicines and medical attendance furnished to paupers and others who are a county charge. It is further resolved that said H. R. Porter receive for the above mentioned services the sum of four hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly. The board appointed Dr. H. R. Porter a member of the board of insanity for the year 1882.

On motion of Commissioner Quinlan, John E. Carland was appointed legal adviser of the county and county officers in civil matters, for the year 1882, at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly.

On motion the board adjourned to Jan. 4th, 1882 at 2 o'clock p. m.

[illegible] E. RICHARDS, Clerk.

By WM. WOODS, Deputy.

January 4, 1882, 2 o'clock, p. m.—The board met persuant to adjournment.

Present, Frank Donnelly, chairman and Commissioner Quinlan.

On motion of Commissioner Quinlan the liquor bonds of the following named persons were approved and licenses granted for the year 1882.

13. E. [illegible] Bly.
14. R. [illegible] Truax.
15. [illegible] G. [illegible]
16. Mattie Rumley.
17. Jas. A. Emmons.
18. Bekeman & Co.
19. Marsh & Wakeman.
20. W. [illegible] Thurston.
21. [illegible] P. Gannon.

The commissioners appointed the following named persons road supervisers for their respective road districts, to wit:

[illegible] A. Baker, Seventeen Sibling road district.

Oscar Ward, Burnt Creek road district.

John Clark, Apple Creek road district.

Moved and carried that the board adjourn till January 5, 1882, at two o'clock p. m. [illegible] E. RICHARDS, Clerk.

By WM. WOODS, Deputy.

January 5, 1882, 2 o'clock p. m.—Board met persuant to adjournment.

Present, Frank Donnelly, chairman and Commissioner John Quinlan.

The following bills were examined and approved, and ordered paid from the funds of the county as indicated.

[illegible] Galloway, 34½ cords of wood, county fund	[illegible]76.60
[illegible] Galloway, team labor, county fund	2.[illegible]
George G. Thomas, service as jailer, county fund	18[illegible].08
[illegible] G. Malloy, boarding pauper, county fund	68.25
James Nolan, witness fees, county fund	4.2[illegible]
Wm. Ward, witness fees, county fund	3.10
Louis Anderson, witness fees, county fund	4.20
Levi Thornton, witness fees, county fund	4.20
[illegible] O. Orne [illegible], witness fees, county fund	3.10
George Jones, witness fees, county fund	2.[illegible]
John Mo[illegible], witness fees, county fund	2.[illegible]
Linda W. Slaughter, superintendent public schools, county fund	[illegible]
Wm. Woods, cash paid expressage, special fund	2.75
C. B. Rust, blacksmithing, county fund	15.75
Con. Malloy, team hire, county fund	18.00
[illegible] G. Malloy, board of paupers, county fund	4[illegible].42
John Halloran, water furnished, county fund	[illegible]2.00
Louis Peterson, boarding nurse, county fund	[illegible]6.00

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J. H. Richards, salary quarter ending December 31, 1881, county fund ... 150.00
S. E. Garland, salary quarter ending, December 31, 1881, county fund ... 150.00
Alex. McKenzie, board of prisoners and paupers, county fund ... 206.25
E. R. Porter, quarterly salary to December 31, 1881 county fund, 75.00
Lounsberry & Jewell, printing, county fund ... 124.83
Alex. McKenzie, sundry bills, county fund ... 28.20
Harriman & Whitsel, boarding paupers, county fund ... 38.[illegible]
James Delany, small-pox nurse, county fund ... 70.00

On motion of Commissioner Quinlan it was resolved that from and after January 6th, 1882, no bills will be allowed against the county unless the same shall be accompanied by the oath of the person presenting the same, that the account is correct and just, and that no part thereof has been paid, and shall also be accompanied by an order from the proper officer authorizing the expenditures.

The county clerk is hereby required to furnish the blank vouchers on request of any person requiring the same.

Board adjourned to January 6th, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m.

FRANK DONNELLY, Chairman.
Attest: J. H. RICHARDS, Clerk.
By WM. WOODS, Deputy.
Approved January 5th, 1882.

January 6th, 1882, 2 o'clock p. m.—Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Frank Donnelly, chairman and Comissioner John Quinlan.

The following bills were examined, approved and ordered paid from the county fund.

W. D. Smith, sundry bills, undertaking, etc., ... $52.75
E. R. Porter, witness fees, ... [illegible]
Joseph Hare, witness fees, ... [illegible]
Val Schreck, coroner, two inquests, 10 00
John Walton, deputy sheriff, ... [illegible]
Wm. Bates, juror, ... [illegible]
Thos. Dace, juror, ... [illegible]
Otto E. Mueller, juror, ... [illegible]
W. D. Smith, juror, ... [illegible]
Chas. E. Campbell, juror, ... [illegible]
John Franklin, witness fees, ... [illegible]
Mrs. Burger, nurse for Mrs. McCoy, 15.00
McLean & McNider, merchandise, 27 50
Geo. Peoples, ice furnished, ... 45.00
John Quinlan, services as overseer of the poor to Dec. 31st, 1881, ... 52.00
Frank Donnelly, services as overseer of the poor to Dec. 31st, 1881, ... 52.00
Thos. McGowan, board of sick pauper, ... 22.00
John P. Hoagland, repairs on court house doors ... 3.00
John Walton, deputy sheriff fees in justice Hare's court, ... 13.55
L. N. Griffin, deputy sheriff fees in justice Hare's court, ... 4.40
Thos. Fortune, deputy sheriff fees in justice Hare's court, ... 15.35
W. B. Watson, merchandise, ... 17.75
Val Schreck, witness fees, ... [illegible].10
Pioneer Press Co., blank records... 37.00
L. W. Griffin, merchandise ... 67.12
C. S. Weaver & Co., lumber for Apple Creek bridge, ... 10.78
D. I. Bailey & Co., hardware, ... 20.65
John Ostland, team hire, ... 11.00
O. H. Beal, coal stove for judge of probate office, ... 64.10
M. Eppinger, merchandise, ... 26.00
O. H. Beal, hardware, ... 7.25
Austin Logan, groceries for Mrs. McCoy, ... 2.20
C. S. Weaver & Co., lumber and labor, ... 426 65
W. A. Orlupp, assistant jailor ... 98.30

Board adjourned to Jan. 7th, 1882 at 2 p. m.

January 7th, 1882, 2 o'clock p. m.—The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Commissioner Donnelly and Quinlan.

The bill of W. B. Watson for merchandise was allowed, $5.25.

The reports of Hugh McDonald and Judge Hare, justice of the peace for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1881, were examined and approved.

The following bills were also allowed and ordered paid from county fund.

Hugh McDonald, justice fees for quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1881, were allowed, ... $ 5.45
Joseph Hare, justice for same time 140.40
Geo. B. Williams, witness fees, justice Hare's court ... 1.10
L. L. Berg, witness fees, justice Hare's court ... 1.10
John Cochran, witness fees, justice Hare's court ... 1.10
James Winegardner, witness fees, justice Hare's court ... 1.10
Edgar Smith, witness fees, justice Hare's court ... 1.10
Benj. P. Harris, witness fees, justice Hare's court ... 3.10
Geo. Henry, witness fees, justice Hare's court ... 3.16
Geo. Thomas, witness fees, justice Hare's court ... 1.10
Chas. Whitney, witness fees, justice Hare's court ... 1.10
John M. Pike, witness fees, justice Hare's court ... 1.10
M. Eppinger, witness fees, justice Hare's court ... 1.10
Steve Welch, witness fees, justice Hare's court ... 1.10
Thos. Baker, witness fees, justice Hare's court ... 1.10

On motion of Commissioner Quinlan, the board adjourned to Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

J. H. RICHARDS, Clerk.
By W. WOOD, Deputy.

January 9th, 1882, 2 o'clock p.m.—The board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Frank Donnelly, chairman, and Commissioner Quinlan.

The report and account of W. B. Bell, county treasurer, showing the transactions of his office from the first Monday in July, 1881 to the first Monday in January, 1882, were rigidly examined by the board, found correct, and duly approved. The treasurer also exhibited to the board his "bond register," showing the amount and number of county bonds issued under the provisions of "an act of the Dakota legislature authorizing the board of county commissioners of Burleigh county to fund the outstanding indebtedness thereof." Approved March 30, 1881, and also the warrants marked paid, on which said bonds were issued. The board of commissioners proceeded to carefully compare said bonds and warrants, and having found them to agree, did then and there destroy said warrants in accordance with section seventh of the aforesaid act.

It was moved by Commissioner Quinlan that the resolution passed on the 3d inst., appointing Dr. E. R. Porter county physician for the ensuing year, etc., be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "four hundred" where the same occurs, and substituting therefor the words "nine hundred." Carried.

The board adjourned to January 10, 1882, at 2 p. m.

J. H. RICHARDS, Clerk.

W. WOODS, Deputy.

January 10, 1882, 2 o'clock, p.m.—The board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Frank Donnelly, chairman, and Commissioner John Quinlan.

A communication from W. D. Smith, undertaker, in relation to burial of diseased paupers, was duly considered, and on motion of Commissioner Quinlan, approved.

The following bills were examined, allowed and ordered paid, as follows:

Sig Hanauer, merchandise, county fund ... $13.00
John Whalen, merchandise, county fund ... 5.70
A. Robideau, repairs on Apple creek bridge, road fund ... 17.00
W. Callan, labor on road, road fund 8.25
John Quinlan, cash in small-pox case, special fund ... 10.00

The board adjourned to January 16, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. H. RICHARDS, County Clerk,
By Wm. Woods, Deputy.

January 16, 1882, 2 o'clock p. m.—The board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Frank Donnelly, chairman, and Commissioner John Quinlan.

Minutes of meetings held January 3d and subsequent, read and approved.

The application of John Boyle for rebate of taxes on personal property on the ground that the personal property on which the assessment was made consisted in part of mortgages, which had been actually paid but not discharged of record. Taken under consideration.

David Stewart was allowed a rebate of $12 32, taxes on west half of northwest quarter of section 31, town 140, 32 acres, erroneously assesed at 160 acres.

W. O. Ward was allowed a rebate of $4.35 on lots 1 and 2, block 86, Bismarck, on account of excessive valuation.

John Satterlund was allowed a rebate of $16, taxes on section 9, town 140, range 81, on account of excessive valuation.

E. R. Porter was allowed a rebate of $22.31, taxes on the southwest quarter of section 28, town 139, range 80, under section 2, paragraph 14, revised code in relation to exemption from taxation of lands planted with trees.

The board adjourned to meet January 17, 1882, at 2 p. m.

J. H. RICHARDS, Clerk.
By Wm. Woods, Deputy.

January 17, 1882, 2 o'clock p. m.—The board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Commissioners Donnelly and Quinlan.

Peter P. Johnson was allowed a rebate of $[illegible], taxes on the east 50 feet of lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, block 102, on account of excessive valuation.

Asa Fisher was allowed a rebate of $3.88 of taxes on the west 100 feet of lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, block 102.

E. R. Porter was allowed a rebate of $3.88 on lot 17, block 52.

On application of W. A. Messerve, it was ordered that the taxes on the southwest quarter of section 14, town 138, range 80 for the year 1879 be remitted for the reason that the same was government land at the time of assessment, and therefore not subject to taxation.

James H. Marshall was allowed a rebate of $[illegible].64, tax on lots 5 and 6, block 140, on account of excessive valuation.

Abram Jones was allowed a rebate of $9.70 on personal tax, on account of excessive valuation of personal property.

W. E. Callan was allowed a rebate of $8.73, tax on the north half of the northwest quarter of section 30, town 138, range 79, on account of excessive valuation.

Olof Franklund was allowed a rebate of $9.70, tax on lot 8, block 122, on account of excessive valuation.

A reduction of $2,000 was made on the personal assessment of John K. Wetherby, and it was ordered that upon his payment of taxes on $1,300 he be granted a receipt in full for his personal tax of 1881.

The board adjourned to January 18, 1882, at 2 p. m.

J. H. RICHARDS, Clerk.
By Wm. Woods, Deputy.

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Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., December 17, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office at 9 a.m., on the 25th day of January, 1882, viz:

JOHN WILLIAMSON,

D. s., number 429, filed July 8th, 1881, alleging settlement on the same day for the south half of n. w. quarter: N, ½ of s. w. ¼, sec. 8, tp. 139, n range 71 w., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and the cultivation of said tract, viz: John VanDeusen, Richard Bosfield, Alfred Birchett, Jr., and J. D. Thompson, all of Kidder county; postoffice address, Jamestown.

JOHN A. REA, Register.
20-25

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., December 22, 1881.

Complaint having been entered at this office by James Reynolds of Kidder county against John W. Watts for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 361, dated June 18, 1881, upon the southeast ¼ of section 12, township 139 north, range 72 west, in Kidder county, Dakota Territory, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 8th day of February, 188 , at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.
EDWARD M. BROWN, Receiver.
w29-34

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, November 30, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof, on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. viz:

Achibald McDonald.

Pre-emption D. S. No. 312, filed June 16, 1880, alleging settlement June 12, 1880, for the n.w. quarter section 30, tp. 139 r. 78, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, and names the following as his witnesses, viz.: James McDonald, George Hay, Daniel L. Faulkner and Alex. McCaskill, all of Burleigh county, D. T. Postoffice address, Bismarck, D. T.

26-31 JOHN A. REA, Register.

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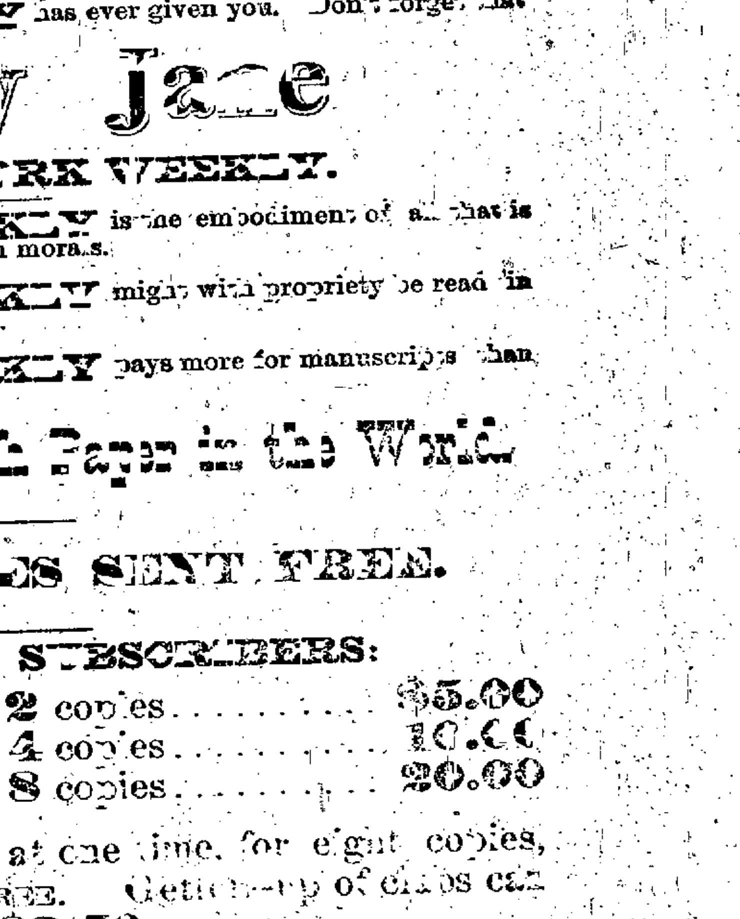

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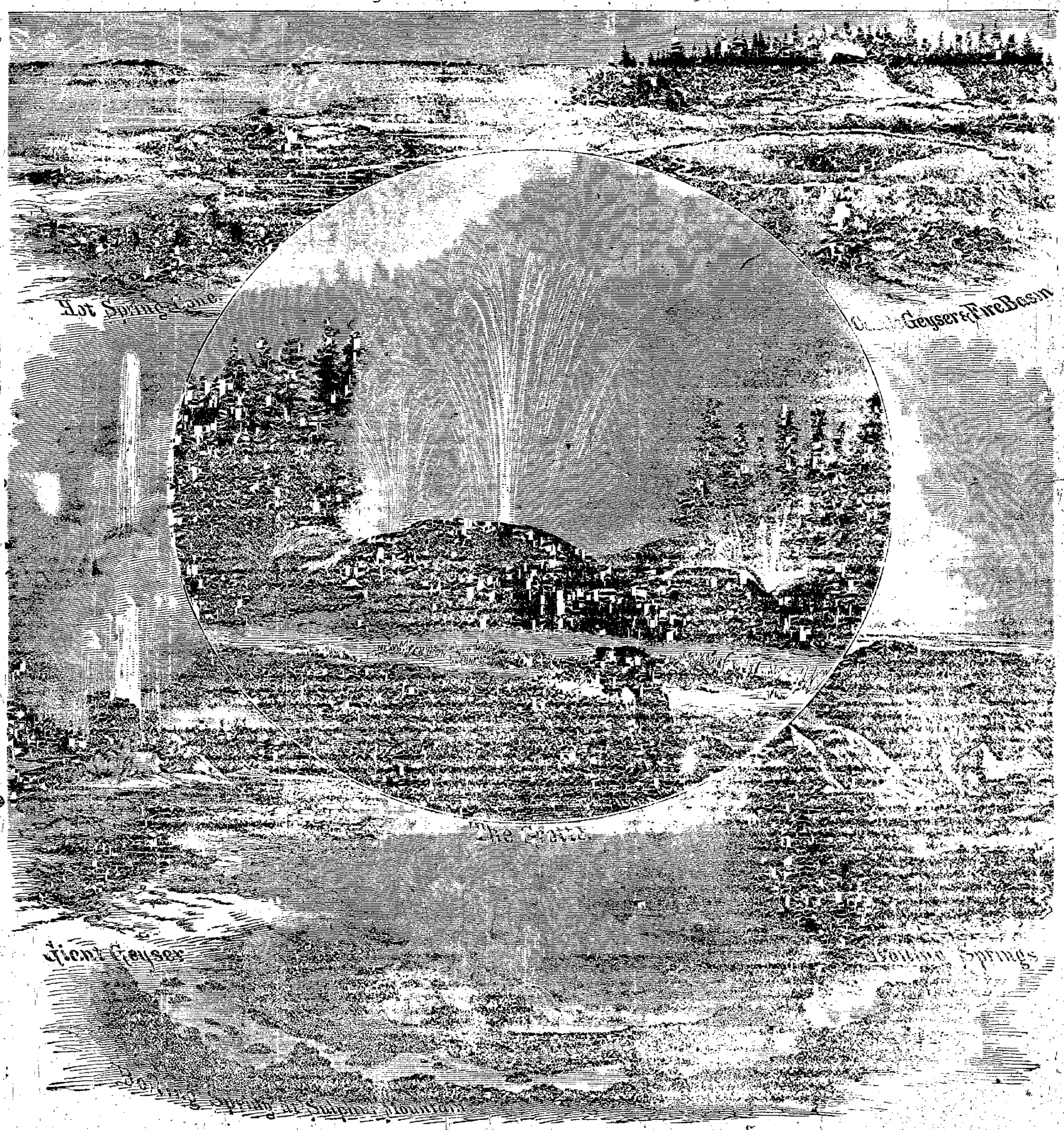

WONDERS OF NATURE

The Beauties of the National Yellowstone Park, on the Upper Yellowstone River.

A Section Possessed of More Wonders Than any Other Locality On the Globe.

Switzerland, the White Mountains and the Yosemite Valley Dwarfed Into Insignificance.

A Bottomless Canyon and a Cataract Three Times the Height of the Great Niagara.

Stupendous Snow-Capped Mountains, Spouting Hot and Cold Geysers and Belching Volcanoes.

Nature's Great Store House Filled with Curiosities for the Benefit of North Pacific Tourists.

The Future Resort.

During the coming season the North Pacific railroad will be extended to a point so near the Yellowstone National Park that thousands will avail themselves of an opportunity to visit that wonderland—the grandest combination of natural scenery in the world. A short time since the editor of the Minneapolis Tribune made a visit to that section, and his observations, which are of interest to all pleasure tourists, are given in connection with the illustration, which gives but a faint idea of what Haynes, the Fargo photographer, saw last season. The North Pacific will pass the Park about fifty miles north, and as soon as the main line reaches a point opposite, a branch line which has already been contracted, will be built to the grand scenery of the upper Yellowstone. The Tribune man visited the Park by the way of Fort Ellis, and says of his trip:

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

was carved out of Montana, Wyoming and Idaho, at the point where these three Northwestern territories come together. As to size, the Park is entirely worthy of the nation that owns it. It is nearly twice as large as the state of Delaware—being sixty-five miles in length by fifty-five in width. The region embracing Yellowstone Park would seem to constitute the crest or crown of the continent, for here within a space of fifty miles, are some of the sources of the Columbia, the Missouri, the Yellowstone and the Colorado, flowing severally into the Pacific ocean, the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of California. At one point a single spring—known as the Two Ocean Spring—divides its waters, sending part to the Atlantic and part to the Pacific.

EN ROUTE.

The first day's ride of thirty-five miles brought us to Bateler's Ranch, the second to Devil's Slide, a wonderful pair of natural walls of stone, extending from the summit of a mountain to the valley below—fifty yards apart, perfectly parallel to each other, 200 feet in height, and as regular as though built by human hands. At evening we camped at the

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS.

of Gardiner's river—the first marvel of the park—entering it by way of the Yellowstone. Approaching the springs across a high plateau one sees a snow-white hill or mountain, from whose summit rises a constant cloud or vapor. This hill, which is probably four hundred feet high and half a mile long, has been wholly built up by mineral deposits from the waters of the springs—mainly lime, silicia and sulphur, with a moderate percentage of soda, alumina, magnesia and iron. As the springs have overflowed for ages the minerals held in solution have been constantly deposited in the form of a rising mound, until the mound has become a mountain, and the springs whose surfaces have steadily risen with the rising hills, yet hot and blow in the summit. They are many in number, of surpassing beauty and some of them their waters are heated by subterranean fires. Some are forty-five feet in diameter and the water in all is tinted with hues that no artist can imitate and no lexicon name. Their scallloped borders, presenting all the colors of the rainbow, consist of the most exquisite fretwork, apparently illustrating every possible form of grace and combination of color.

But the springs themselves are commonplace compared with the splendors of their own handiwork. The overflow from the several fountains pours over the eastern rim of the mountain, and in descending is spread out in a thin sheet or film, covering the

ENTIRE MOUNTAIN SIDE

for a height of perhaps two hundred feet and a horizontal width of five hundred.

The slope thus perpetually covered with a veil of boiling water, instead of being a smooth incline is broken into a succession of steps or terraces, varying from half an inch to ten feet in height, and with a similar variety of length and width. The level surface of each terrace is in turn divided by dainty partitions into cups, reservoirs or bathing pools, of every imaginable size and pattern. The borders of these are beautifully scalloped and each scallop is fringed and beaded with the most beautiful frost work. A rough estimate make the number of these pools or basins not less than 5,000.

Each of these reservoirs receives a constant current of water from the one next above, and in turn delivers it to the one next below—the overflow being perfectly uniform around the entire margin of each basin. Thus the water in flowing from the summit to the plain below, alternately rests in porcelain pools of glassy stillness and flows in an infinite succession of cascades as airy as gossamer and exhibiting a gradation of temperature from the boiling point to the cool.

The perpendicular front of each terrace or group of reservoirs, over which these filmy cataracts are ever pouring, is not only painted with a groundwork of brilliantly blended water colors, but overlaid with a fresco of creamy white representing many fantastic figures—hieroglyphics, letters of the alphabet, flowers, ferns,

COLUMNS AND SPIRES.

So much for this wonderful mountain side in its details. Now take a position at the foot of the slope, on the lowermost terrace, your back to the sun just rising over Mount Evarts, lift your eyes to the mountain top and take in the whole at a glance. If there is elsewhere on the face of the globe such a stupendous vision of beauty I have not heard its name. There is not a dull spot in the entire picture—every square foot is painted with perfection of skill and taste—a wealth and yet a harmony of color, that are the despair of artists. The level rays of the sun light up each tinted pool, cascade and terrace, so that nothing is lost in shadow.

An evening view by the light of a full moon showed a new and not inferior phase of fairy like beauty. In a word, the picture combines much of the vividness and variety of the rainbow, the mellow glories of the autumn woods and the delicate tinting of the sea shell, with the magnificence and dignity of the mountains. Probably ladies and artists will agree that these mammoth springs form the most superb and enchanting features of the Park scenery.

NATURE OF THE SPRINGS.

Most of the springs in the Mammoth group are permanent, a few are intermittent, while still others have become wholly extinct and these ones have broken out to supply their places. The symmetry and the gorgeous coloring of the terraces and pools only continue so long

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as the water flows over them. When the current ceases from any cause, the fresco soon disappears and the terraces blacken and crumble. There are scores of acres of these terraces and reservoirs in ruins, resembling the decaying masonry of a former race. An injury done to any part of the submerged terrace is quickly repaired by that wonderful architect—the water.

On the summit of the hill, and back from the main spring, stands

THE DEVIL'S KITCHEN,

—a queer, oblong mound sixteen feet in height, having along its crests a row of boiling pots filled with many colored waters. These perpetually bubble and steam and leap in the most frantic manner, but so far as we could learn in the absence of the chief cook, the pots have never done boiling and the dinner is never ready. The impression that this is really a kitchen was strengthened by finding a dozen or so birds, ranging from an owl down to a sparrow, lying dead under the eaves. The naturalist of our party concluded that these had come to the locality for shelter or water, and were overcome by the fumes of sulphur which fill the air. One sparrow which seemed to be taking his last gasp, soon revived on being carried to purer air, and was able to fly away. The legend that birds are struck lifeless in attempting to fly over the Dead Sea, seems to have here almost a parallel.

At the base of the hill stands

THE LIBERTY CAP

—a massive column of the calcareous deposit, already described, forty feet high and ten feet in diameter. It is the crater of an extinct geyser—a relic of one of the departed wonders of this most wonderful mountain side.

The bathing of these thermal springs is certainly a luxury, whether it be curative or not. The few invalids who have thus far tested the water claim for them important medicinal properties, especially beneficial to rheumatic patients.

Substances of any kind placed in the waters of the springs, or suspended beneath one of the cascades, are quickly and beautifully incrusted with the mineral deposit, resembling snow-white coral. The rough plank tubes, placed in the bathing houses which have already been built here, were soon two inches thick with this pearly lining.

Leaving the Mammoth Springs of Gardiner's river we rested briefly from sight seeing to spend

A DAY IN TROUT FISHING

in the Yellowstone at the mouth of Hell-Roaring creek. Here the mountains close down to the river bed and the clear, cold waters pour along their narrowed channel with an angry sweep and swirl. The fisherman clings to a narrow shelf in the upright wall which forms the riverbank, carefully guards his footing and his struggling-grasshopper bait, and angles for that noblest of fish—the five pound speckled trout of the upper Yellowstone.

The third day's ride takes us past the chasm and cataract of Gardiner's river—views which would elsewhere attract visitors from a distance, but which in the park are dwarfed by the multitude of greater things—and brings us at night to a delightful camping place on Tower Creek (a tributary of the Yellowtone) just above

TOWER FALL.

In the strange beauty of its form and the nobility of its surroundings I think Tower Fall unapproached and unapproachable among the minor cataracts of the continent. Tower creek is a mountain torrent which here swiftly emerges from a rocky, pine-shadowed gorge, flecked with foam, like a horse at the end of a desperate race. The cataract is flanked on either side by a score of many-colored sand-stone towers, which rise 200 feet above the crest of the fall, and have been worn by the waters and winds into picturesque turrets, minerets and spires. Such is the breathless speed of the waters that are projecting into a graceful curve far beyond the shelf over which they plunge into the dark canyon, whose walls are perpendicular, nearly 500 feet in height, lined with delicate mosses and shaded by the "forests primeval." This exquisite picture, once seen, is forever painted on the memory.

Ten miles beyond Tower Fall we made the

ASCENT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON.

This noble peak, rising solitary and pre-eminent, is the highest elevation within the limits of the peaks—its summit being nearly 11,000 feet above the sea. By taking a zigzag course we rode on horses nearly to the crest, and on reaching the topmost point—where we had the selfish pleasure of knowing that few mortals had gone before—the view that burst upon us was magnificent beyond language. In every direction the vision is wholly unobstructed. North, south, east, west, as far as eye and field glass can reach, in an atmosphere clear as a crystal, stretches a panorama of snow-crested mountains, verdant valley, hill, rivers, dark forests and shining lakes, such as one may seldom elsewhere see.

VANDALS ABROAD.

While on the summit of Mt. Washburn we found many fragments of rock, of great size, so poised that a child could topple them over. Like true vandals we started some of these from their foundations, to see them rush, like miniature avalanches, down the steep mountain side. In their long flight of 3,000 feet some passed through groves of deadened pines, shivering into fragments tree trunks large as a man's body. Others shattered themselves against projecting dikes, the very mountain seeming to tremble with the shock.

Twelve miles beyond Mt. Washburn we camped two days at the falls and the

GRAND CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

Many regard these as the central attraction of the park, and they that seek scenery that is magnificent rather than phenomena may well linger here. Above the fall the river has a width of 200 to 300 feet, and a depth of four to ten, with a current that is a torrent. Flowing between shores of singular beauty the upper river prepares itself by several quiet cascades and rushing rapids, and then on reaching the head of the canyon it leaps 140 feet to its foaming channel below. This is the Upper Fall, and would be pronounced magnificent were it not so soon eclipsed. Half a mile further down, the river, gathering up its waters between narrowed bluffs as if for a supreme effort, vaults at a single leap to the bottom of the deepening canyon—

FOUR HUNDRED AND TEN FEET.

Here is a cataract nearly three times the height of Niagara, having 100 times the volume of the principal fall of the Yosemite, and set in a frame of scenery so sublime, so stupendous, as to be almost appalling. So great is the descent and so swift the leap, the water is changed to a mass of snow-white foam long before it reaches the foot of the fall. Behind the sheet projecting points of rock catch a portion of the descending flood and shoot it horizontally through the cataract, producing the effect upon the eye of a thousand snowy rockets.

The adventurous tourist may reach the foot of the upper fall by clinging to a slippery terrace on the upright wall of the chasm. The foot of the lower or main fall cannot be reached except by suspending rope ladders from above.

In one regard the effect produced by the great fall of the Yellowstone is inferior than that of Niagara. Unlike Niagara, the cataract of the Yellowstone has the right proportion of height to breadth to produce the maximum effect at first view. Besides, the environment of the latter are incomparably more impressing than those of the former.

But cataracts more or less sublime may be seen in most lands, while a canyon like that of the Yellowstone is not often or easily seen. The gorge below Niagara Falls is 300 feet in depth, and it is very impressive. Imagine that deepened to 600 feet, that to 1,200 and that to 2,300 feet. The imagination, unaided by actual vision, cannot conceive such a horrible chasm. I say horrible—for when first standing on the brink of the precipice, unfamiliar with the sight, and peering down, down to where the broad river winds like a ribbon of silver, a sense of the terrible overshadows all else, and the first impression is to shrink back

WITH COVERED EYES.

The rocky walls are brightly colored with various mineral stains, and where not perpendicular are partly clothed with pines. Here and there, between the sides of the schasms the view is broken by groups of fantastic domes and columns, formed by the slow process of erosion. On the summit of one of those pillars an eagle has built her nest, apparently believing herself perched at an inaccessible height because 500 feet above the river, yet her eyrie is 1,000 feet below one who stands on the edge of the canyon wall.

One of these days—for instance when the average boy reaches the Park with his little sling—that mountain eagle will learn with the rest of us, that in this world all elevations and all promotions are only relative, and really of very little consequence—when viewed from above.

A month's time could be pleasantly spent about the falls and the canyon without exhausting one's interest in the locality. Each day would bring fresh surprises—each adventurous excursion reveals new depths, new heights, new vistas of vision.

Half a day's ride up the river brought us to

SULPHUR MOUNTAIN,

a hill three or four hundred feet high, rising from a level plain and composed mainly of sulphur deposited by hot springs. Many springs yet flow from the hillside and two immense cauldrons at the foot, in violent and constant ebullition send up great volumes of steam, laden with most villainous and sickening odors.

A few miles beyond we camped near a group of boiling springs known as

THE MUD VOLCANOS.

The principal spring or volcano is a vast cave in the hill side in which the water thickened almost to mud, boils and leaps and roars like ocean breakers. It sends up a column of dark vapor to a great height, and the forest trees, 500 feet above and beyond the crater are thickly coated with dark incrustations which the crater deposited. Not far distant is another of nearly equal size which at intervals explodes, with a great roar, and, like a bad newspaper, covers with mud everything within reach of its circulation. There are hundreds of other boiling spring in the same neighborhood, infinitely various in form, which cannot even be catalogued.

Without moving camp we rode from Mud Volcanoes eight miles along the forest covered bank of the river to the foot of

YELLOWSTONE LAKE

We spent a day on and about its charming waters. The mountain sea is of irregular form, has a length of thirty-five miles, a width of twenty-five, and a depth of 100 to 500 feet, and, with one exception, is the highest lake of any magnitude in the world. Its elevation above the sea, as most recently ascertained, does not vary much from 8,000 feet. The surface is dotted with wooded islands, and on nearly every side the mountains rise snow-capped 500 to 1,000 feet above the sloping shores. The water is surprisingly transparent and, in distance, blue as the sky.

Yellowstone Lake, like Yellowstone river which flows into and out of it, abounds with fish—chiefly speckled trout and even the most unskillful fisherman can hardly fail of capturing a string of flounders with an hour's effort.

THE GEYSER BASINS.

The localities thus far described are in the eastern half of the park, along the waters of the Yellowstone river. We now go thirty miles directly west from Yellowstone Lake, crossing the elevated divide between the waters of the Yellowstone and those of the Missouri, and enter the geyser basins of Fire Hole river—Fire Hole river being simply the upper portion of the Madison, one of the three forks of the Missouri.

Although the wonders thus far seen had surpassed all our expectations, and all descriptions we had read, we constantly looked forward to the view of the greatest geysers of the globe as the chief reward of the long tramp, and we were not disappointed.

It is not necessary to state that, so far as known, genuine geysers exist only in three localities—Iceland, New Zealand and our Yellowstone Park. Those of Iceland are three in number, and the largest of them is much inferior to several in the Yellowstone group of fourteen. The so called geysers of California are simply hot springs in violent ebullition—jets of water sometimes leaping a few feet in the air.

THE GRAND SPRING.

Among the fountains of the world it should rank as Niagara does among cataracts, or America among republics. A brief description of this in passing must suffice for all of its class, although they are hundreds in number and each has a beauty of form and color peculiar to itself.

Situated about three hundred yards from the river bank, the Grand Spring has built up for itself a sloping mound that covers a hundred acres; the orifice is fully six hundred feet in circumference, and the depth can only be imagined—never having been profaned by the sounding line. This section abounds with many springs of lesser extent, but equal wonders.

A word in statement of the prevailing theory of the origin and

CAUSE OF GEYSERS

may not be out of place. It is supposed that the water from the melting snow on the mountains percolates through the upper layers of the earth's crust and accumulates in subterranean chambers of reservoirs, whose sides are exposed to intense volcanic heat. The pressure of water in the supply pipes forces the general mass to find outlet to the surface. This outlet once found, through a winding passage, possibly miles in length, there is found an ordinary hot spring. Now a geyser is simply a hot spring, from which the water is periodically expelled with great force by the sudden generation of steam in this underground and superheated lake.

HOW A GEYSER DOES IT.

Probably the most satisfactory geyser in the whole group is known as Old Faithful—so called from the frequency and perfect regularity of its action. Once in sixty-three minutes, with the promptness and precision of a tax collector, Old Faithful wakes the echoes with his roaring, and lifts toward the clouds his grand white plume of waters.

Comfortably settled in camp, you look at your watch, remark that Old Faithful will go off in ten minutes, and then walk over to see how it's done. You ascend the terraced and shining mound, approach the crater and look down the well—keeping braced and ready for a sudden retreat in case of danger. The surface of the water is out of sight, down probably 20 feet, and you see only the beautiful encrusted walls. The size of the shaft is about five feet by two and a half. You hear the subterranean waters as they boil and gurgle and plunge beneath you, and not caring to be too inquisitive, you retire to the safe distance of fifty feet to watch events.

Five minutes before the appointed time steam begins to issue from the crater—constantly increasing in volume and force. The water rapidly rises to the top of the crater, continues in a state of violent agitation, and soon splashes over the rim. A moment more the water leaps fifteen or twenty feet in the air, falling back immediately.

The Park contains many of these geysers some spouting every day, and others three days, others every twenty days and so on. No where in the world will be found such a combination of natural curiosities, mountain valleys, canyons, falls, cascades, precipices, groves of timber, trout brooklets and lakes, bathing springs, etc., and the climate in summer is superb. Imagine a spout of water six to twenty feet through, ejected from the earth to a height of 500 to 1,000 feet, the earth shaking with the tremendous force and the air filled with steam! The grandeur of the National Yellowstone Park can never be known until it is visited."

SENATOR BECK, of Kentucky, promises soon to expose the fraudulent characters of the arrears of pensions act.

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With Sleeping Cars through without change to Sioux City, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph and Kansas City. Tickets over all lines of the C., St. P., M. & O. R'y can be secured from any ticket agent in the Northwest, and at the Company's offices in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

☞ When going to Chicago and the East, ask for tickets through Elroy and Madison, and when going to Yankton, Omaha, Kansas City and the Southwest, ask for tickets through Sioux City, and you will have the satisfaction of riding over one of the best roads in the United States, and that road is the

C., ST. P., M. & O.

F. B. CLARKE, Gen'l Traffic Manager. T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Ag't, St. Paul, Minn.

GET THE BEST!

RATHBONE, SARD & CO. ACORN STOVES & RANGES

[illegible]

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled FOR OPERATION, ECONOMY, DURABILITY and WORKMANSHIP.

Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

For sale by O. H. Beal, Bismarck, D. T.

40th

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

in the City of Louisville, on

Tuesday, Jan. 31st, 1882.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st rendered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are not fraudulent.

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

JANUARY DRAWING.

1 Prize	$30,000	100 Prizes	$100 ea	$10,000
1 Prize	10,000	200 Prizes	50 ea	10,000
1 Prize	5,000	600 Prizes	20 ea	12,000
10 Prizes $1,000 ea	10,000	1,000 Prizes	10 ea	10,000
20 Prizes 500 ea	10,000			
9 Prizes $300 ea,	Approximation Prizes,			$2,700
9 Prizes 200 ea,	"		"	1,800
9 Prizes 100 ea,	"		"	900
1,960 Prizes,				$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. Boardman, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or R. M. Boardman, 309 Broadway, New York.

In Hosts of Families

Hostetter's stomach bitters is as much regarded as a household necessity as sugar or coffee. The reason of this is that years of experience have proved it to be perfectly reliable in those cases of emergency where a prompt and convenient remedy is demanded. Constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion and other troubles are overcome by it.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Marshal's Notice of Sale.

The United States vs. the steamboat Penínah, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the district court of the United States of America for the first judicial district of Montana territory, and to me directed and delivered, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 28th day of November, A. D., 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., above ferry landing on the west side of the Missouri river near Bismarck, Dakota Territory, the steamboat Peninah, her tackle, apparel, and furniture condemned at the suit of the United States. ALEX. C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal, District of Montana.

Dated Helena, Montana, October 27, 1881. D5-12-19-26.

The above sale is hereby postponed until the 7th day of December, A. D. 1881, by order of the U. S. marshal for the District of Montana. Nov. 28, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Saturday, December 10, at 10 o'clock, a. m., by order of ALEX C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal, Dist. Montana. By J. H. Hathaway, Dep't Marshal.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, December 29, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of ALEX C. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshall, Dist. Montana. By Deputy Marshal Ayott. December 10, A. D., 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, January 4th 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of Alex C. Botkin, United States marshal for the district of Montana. By A. P. Ayott, United States deputy marshal.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Thursday, January 5th, 1882 at 10 o'clock a. m. by order of Alex. C. Botkin, United States marshal for district of Montana. A. P. AYOTT, Deputy Marshal. January 3, 1881.

The above sale is hereby postponed until Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1882 at 2 o'clock p. m. ALEX. BOTKIN, U. S. Marshal Dist. Montana. By J. W. HATHAWAY, Deputy Marshal. Dated, Bismarck, D. T., January 5, 1882.

31-35

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND Office at Bismarck, Dakota, January 11th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof, under act of March 3d, 1877; and May 27th, 1878, at this office at eleven o'clock a. m., February 20th, 1882, viz:—

GEORGE RAY,

Homestead entry No. 369, for the north half of the southeast quarter, section 22, township 138 north, range 80 west, and names the following as his witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Saulsbury, Wm. E. Cahal, Alex. Cameron and Thomas Gilbert, all of Burleigh county; postoffice, Bismarck. J. A. REA, Register.

32-35

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., December 29th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry at this office on Monday, the 30th day of January, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz:

LOUIS NOTSNEYER,

pre-emption d. s. No. 258, filed September 20th, 1879, and alleging settlement the same day for lots Nos. 4, 5 and 6, section 28, township 138 n. r. 80, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Adam Mann, Henry Saulsbury, Wm. S. D. Smith and Frederick Burke, all of Burleigh county D. T. Postoffice address Bismarck, D. T. JOHN A. REA, Register.

30-35

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

A FULL BUDGET

Of Items and Articles of Local and General Public Interest.

The Reputed Richness of the Fort Maginnis, Montana, Silver Mines.

The Ore Extracted from the Mines in This New Eldorado Assay from $2,000 to $20,000 Per Ton.

Mr. Emmons and Brave Bear, the Red Murderer—The Latter Granted a Re-hearing.

A New Mining Region.

The chances are becoming numerous that the new silver mining region in the vicinity of Fort Maginnis, M. T., will attract a big stampede in the spring. Five miners and prospectors, the discoverers and early pioneers of that camp, who have been east, arrived here last evening on their return. During a conversation with one of the number we learned that the new mines are located about six miles from Maginnis in the Judeith basin in the Snowy Mountains, between the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers.

The first silver ore was [illegible] last May and now there are over two thousand inhabitants in that section, many of whom are from the Black Hills. The largest town there is called Maidenville. It sports about a dozen business houses. It is the opinion of our informant that the mines on this belt will prove the richest ever discovered in Montana. He had a number of assays which were made form ore taken from the leading developments in that camp. A lead called the Florence produced some ore that assayed $20,000. The streak that yielded this rock was probably a thin seam. Our informant, however, assured us that there were several mines there that contained quartz which assayed from $600 to $2,000 to the ton, and that the Collar Mine, at a depth of eighty feet was in solid vein matter that averaged $5,000 per ton.

The above is the statement of an interested miner, not ours. We simply give it for what it is worth. No doubt every statement he made is founded on facts, but like all miners, he is evidently given to extravagance, and over colored the prospects of the Fort Maginnis silver region. We are satisfied that the precious metal has been struck in paying quantity in the new camp, but when it is alleged that there are mountains of galena there running from $2,000 to $20,000 per ton, we want the privilege of swallowing just so much of it as we can digest, and no more. However, we believe that the Fort Maginnis region will enjoy a boom in the spring.

A Petition in Favor of Brave Bear.

Jas A. Emmons, of this city, intends to circulate a petition to Gov. Ordway, to commute the sentence of Brave Bear, recently convicted of murder at Yankton, from death to imprisonment for life. He will probably begin his work in a day or two. Mr. Emmons says: "I believe Bear, the poor untutored red man, to have been a brave soldier fighting for his land, and surrendered nobly with Sitting Bull. Therefor is no better nor worse than the other brave Indians, and should not be hung." Mr. Emmons evidently has forgotten that Brave Bear was not arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to death for "fighting for his land," but for the wilful murder of a discharged soldier for the purpose of robbery. The wanton, cruel, cold-blooded murder of a family of women and children in the northern portion of this territory, or in the British Domains, told against him in his trial. [illegible] that was "fighting for his land," we are in favor of hanging every man, white or red, who fights for his country. Instead of Brave Bear deserving executive clemency, the monster deserves death on the rack.

MR. EMMON'S POSITION EXPLAINED.

The announcement of Mr. Emmons, published in yesterday morning's TRIBUNE, of his intention to circulate a petition, praying Gov. Ordway to commute the death sentence of Brave Bear to imprisonment for life, created considerable excitement during the day and caused the rehearsal of much uncomplimentary personal history of the condemned red. He was not a hostile, according to the statements of those who have known him for many years, but a cowardly, murdering bully about the agencies and remote white settlements. The universal judgment of the whites, and also of the friendly Indians along the Missouri river, is that Bear deserved hanging years ago. Mr. Emmons assures us that he has no greater love for the condemned than others of his fellow citizens. This fact he desires to be understood, but hopes to save the Indian's life for purely pecuniary reasons. He argues that every live Indian at the agencies in this section is worth at least $2,000 to the community, while a dead coffee cooler is not worth a cent, hence his anxiety to save the doomed goblin from the scaffold.

If reports are true Mr. Emmons' efforts in behalf of Brave Bear are [illegible]. It is [illegible] that this bloody scalp-lifter has been [illegible] his case, and the [illegible] petition praying executive clemency is [illegible]. It is our opinion however, that the verdict of the jury will remain as it is, that the Bear shall climb the golden stairs.

Our Board of Trade.

It has been the policy of the gentlemen having the management of the Bismarck Board of Trade organization in hand, to solicit no subscribers to its membership, but allow everyone who desired to swell its ranks to do so on his own motion. In this way it is thought none but public spirited men will influence the councils and actions of the board, and that, consequently, the work of the association will be of a character best calculated for the common good. This rule has thus far been strictly observed, and up to yesterday afternoon fifty-five names had been enrolled. It is the opinion of the secretary that the list could readily be increased to one hundred by a brief canvass of the town. A board of trade possesses elements of great benefit to a city, and therefore we trust that every enterprising citizen of Bismarck will manifest a proper appreciation of his own interest, in common with his neighbors', and join our board of trade on his own motion.

The Benefit of Building Societies.

Now that we have a board of trade, perhaps the next best thing to do would be the organization of a building association. Wherever these associations have been undertaken they have worked exceedingly satisfactory; proved remunerative and became powerful aids in the upbuilding of the communities in which they existed. Their very object embraces all the elements of success. Improvident men have had houses erected over their heads by energetic wives, assisted by building societies. Persons taking advantage of these organizations come into possession of neat, unincumbered dwellings before they realize the fact. This plan of securing homes has become very popular in the eastern, and also many western states. Some cities sport a score or more of these associations, and wherever they flourish there is comfort and contentment among many of the poorer inhabitants.

Items.

The Chamber of Commerce rooms are being fixed up, and members of that organization will find it a pleasant as well as profitable resort.

If London, England, has but thirteen daily papers, does it not stand to reason that that city is only of thirteen times the importance of Bismarck?

J. J. Call yesterday sold over $1,000 worth of lots in the new railroad addition to Bismarck and M. H. Jewell sold four lots in the town of Steele.

A tenderfoot fired off his gun on the streets last night, to show, we presume, the imagining bad men in Bismarck that he was fixed for them. Night Watchman Fortune run the young fellow into the cooler.

The Brainerd Tribune says that Chief Engineer A. Anderson is to have a private car. The sleeper "Brainerd" will be remodeled and made into a car that will be an honor to Mr. Anderson and his worthy assistants.

The travel by the western bound passenger trains on the North Pacific railroad exceeds the east bound trains by at least twenty-five per cent, the TRIBUNE is informed by a gentleman who has been noting the movements of the multitude during the past few weeks.

Efforts are being made to establish a post of the grand army of the republic in this city. Mr. Schreck, of the firm of Bogue & Schreck, was engaged yesterday in circulating a paper for charter members, and he succeeded in securing some of the best names in Bismarck to the document.

A postal from Justus Bragg, dated Chicago 17th, says, "We leave to-night for Cincinnati. It is very cold here. It keeps growing colder as we go south; we will have to come back to Dakota to find warm weather. Please send the TRIBUNE for the next thirty days to Jacksonville, Fla., and then to Cuba."

The people of the rural village of Fargo attempted to discourage Mr. Russell, the submerged force pump man, from visiting Bismarck. But they overdid it. They "back-capped" this city to such an extent as to enliven his curiosity to see it. He came, and has found it to be the very best town on the line of the North Pacific for his business, because there is plenty of money here.

Will Open a Grand Round.

What a grand trip the completion of the North Pacific railroad will offer to the tourist. He can start from New York, taking in Niagara as he goes, and journey luxuriously across the great lakes, through the lake region and pineries of Minnesota, the Red river valley and grotesque "bad lands" of Dakota, the rich valleys of Montana, the Yellowstone Park, and the grand forests and streams of Oregon. Sailing around by way of a sea trip to San Francisco, and so back through an entirely different section of country, thus getting an unsurpassed view of the magnitude of the varied resources of this great-broad-shouldered land.

Wanted—to purchase tree claim. Apply at furniture store near postoffice, - J. R. SIMONS.

33-44

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This [illegible] South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D., New York City. 2[illegible]-19

Rescued From Death.

The following statement of William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., is so remarkable that we beg to ask for it the attention of our readers. He says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the city hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines. I was so far gone at one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I laughed at my friends, thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when to my surprise and gratification I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years. I write this hoping you will publish it, so that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that Consumption can be cured. I have taken two bottles and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness. My cough has almost entirely disappeared and I shall soon be able to go to work." Sold by druggists. 41y1eow

Burdock Blood Bitters

Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and General Debility. Directions in eleven languages.

A course of Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth.

PRICE, $1.00. TRIAL SIZE, 10 Cents.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

WALTER MANN, Prest. St Paul, Minn. G. H. FAIRCHILD, Cash'r Bismarck, D. T.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BISMARCK,

BISMARCK, - - DAKOTA

Paid Up Capital $50,000

DIRECTORS:

WALTER MANN, G. H. FAIRCHILD, H. R. PORTER, ASA FISHER, DAN EISENBERG.

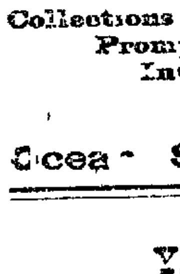
Correspondence:

American Exchange Nat. Bank. New York. First National Bank, Chicago. Merchants Nat. Bank, St. Paul.

Collections made and Promptly Remitted. Interest on Time Deposits. Drafts on Europe.

Ocean Steamship Tickets.

Views of the YELLOWSTONE, Bad Lands, BLACK HILLS and Upper Missouri, Including all points of interest on the line of the North Pacific Railroad, published by F. JAY HAYNES, Official Photographer N. P. R. R., Fargo, D. T. Catalogues free.



LYON & HEALY

State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.

Will send prepaid to any address their BAND CATALOGUE, for 1881, 200 pages, 210 Engravings of instruments, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pompons, Epaulets, Cap-Lamps, Stands, Drum Major's Staffs, and Hats, Sundry Band Outfits, Repairing Materials, also includes Instruction and Exercises for Amateur Bands, and a Catalogue of Choice Band Music.

27-27.

DR. FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS.

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram-shop whisky beverage, but are strictly medical in every sense. They act strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For Dizziness, Rush of Blood in the Head, tending to Apoplexy, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Pimples and Blotches, Scrofulous Humors and Sores, Tetter, Ring Worm, White Swelling, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes and for young men suffering from Weakness or Debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health, Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

Dr. Frazier: I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Weakness and Kidney Disease, and they did me more good than the doctors and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine as one of the greatest of blessings.

MRS. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.

Sold by all druggists and everywhere at $1 per bottle. HENRY & CO., Sole Prop's. Cleveland, O.

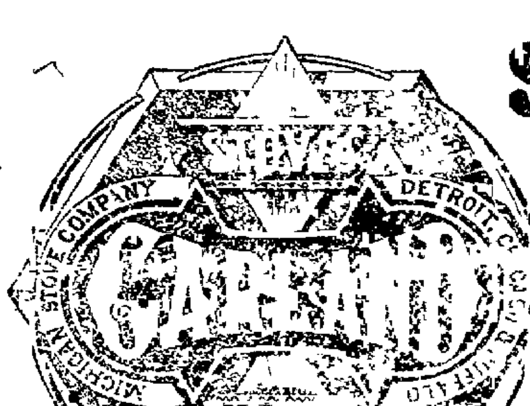
NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, Wholesale Ag'ts, St. Paul, Minn.

w19-19

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The recipe with full particulars, direction for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by [illegible] and stamp for [illegible] addressed envelope to [illegible] DR. M. E. BELL, 161 N. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.

33-36w



SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

—In CONVENIENCE,—

DURABILITY, ECONOMY,

—AND—

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.

BUY THE BEST!

SOLD BY Leading dealers everywhere. 15 28

INSURANCE

FIRE AND MARINE

In the Following Companies:

Springfield	- -	$1,361,945 26
Western, Toronto	- -	1,150,542 00
Firemen's Fund	- -	811,673 00
Star of New York	-	608,803 00
St. Paul Fire and Marine		558,483 00
American Central	-	550,236 00
		$5,042,045 00

G. H. FAIRCHILD, Agent.

ELECTRIC RING. YOUTHFUL VIGOR, Lost Energy, Nervous Debility, Lost Hopes, Indiscretions in Youth positively cured. Rubber goods. $1 or $4 per doz. Send stamp for circular. Dr. JAMES, 204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

20v1

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed by Harlow A. Gale and Elizabeth C. Gale his wife, mortgagors, to William W. McNair, mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of September, A. D. 1877, whereby the said mortgagors did grant, bargain, sell and convey, to the said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns, the following described real estate, situate and being in the county of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota to wit: the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and thirty-nine (139) north of range eighty (80) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing according to the United States survey thereof, eighty acres more or less; which mortgage was given to secure the payment of a promissory note bearing even date therewith, given by the said Harlow A. Gale to the said W. W. McNair, for the sum of ten hundred twenty-three dollars ($1,023), payable one year after date with ten per cent, interest per annum until paid; which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Burleigh county, Dakota, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1877, at 4 p. m., in book "B" of mortgages on page six (6).

And whereas, there is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of fourteen hundred and sixty-two dollars ($1,462) as principal and interest on said note, and thirty and twenty-five one hundredths dollars taxes paid by the mortgagee on said land, together with seventy-five dollars allowed by the terms of said mortgage as attorney fees in case of foreclosure. And that no proceedings at law or otherwise have been taken to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises above described at public auction to the highest bidder, which sale will be made by the sheriff of Burleigh county, D. T., or his deputy at the front door of the court house in the city of Bismarck, in said county, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage, including taxes paid and attorney fees provided as aforesaid, and all lawful costs and disbursements of sale.

WM. W. McNAIR, Mortgagee.

Dated Jan. 10th, 1882.
FLANNERY & WETHERBY, Attorneys for Mortgagee. 33-39

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the district court in and for the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles W. Freede. I did on the 18th day of November, 1881, levy upon and seize all the right, title and interest of the said Charles W. Freede of, in, and to that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the city of Bismarck, county of Burleigh, territory of Dakota, known and described as follows: Lot number ten, (10) in block number sixty-four, (64) according to the recorded plat of the city of Bismark, D. T. Which said piece or parcel of land I shall expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the front door of the court house in and for the county of Burleigh, D. T., on the 23d day of January, 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day in order to satisfy the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents, besides interest and costs, due on said execution.

ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Sheriff of Burleigh county.

JOHN E. CARLAND, Attorney for Plaintiff. 27-33

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck Dakota. December 28th, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry at this office at two o'clock p. m., January 28th, 1882, as provided in the acts of March 3, 1877 and March 27, 1878, viz:

JOHN NICHOLS, JR.,

homestead entry No. 111, for the w ½ of n. e. ¼ n. ½ of s e ¼ sec. 14, tp. 139, n. range 8 w, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract viz: Nelson Cook, Wm. Cook, Mores Hoatt and Philip Henry, all of Burleigh county, D. T., post office address Bismarck.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

30-35

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES Land Office at Bismarck, D. T., December 21, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof on Saturday, the 2[illegible] day of January, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz:

JACOB A. FIELD.

homestead entry No. [illegible], for the n w ¼ sec. 10, tp 13[illegible] [illegible] names the following as his witnesses [illegible] residence [illegible] Stevens, [illegible] of Burleigh county [illegible] post office address Bismarck. JOHN A. REA, Register.

30-3[illegible]

THE GREAT SKIN REMEDY.

Cole's Carbolisalve

is the best external remedy known. It immediately relieves the pain of burns and scalds, and will cure the worst case without leaving a scar.

IT POSITIVELY CURES

piles, fever sores, indolent ulcers, scald head tetter, boils, sore breasts, swollen glands inflamed sore eyes, cuts, flesh wounds, chaps, chafes, chilblains, poisons, scalp eruptions, itching and irritations of the skin and scalp.

Caution—Get Cole's Carbolisalve. Do not be deceived by inferior preparations. The label on the genuine is black and the letters green. Small boxes 25 cents. Large boxes 75 cents. Prepared only by J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Sold by Peterson, Veeder & Co, Bismarck, and Bingenheimer Bros., Mandan.

OSTLAND'S

Livery & Feed Stable,

Cor. Fifth and Main Sts.

Buggies and Saddle-Horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates.

My Buggies and Harness are new, and of the best manufacture and style, and our stock good. Parties wishing teams for any given point can be accommodated at fair rates.

My stable is large and airy, and accommodations for boarding stock the best in the country.

PILES ANAKESIS

DR. S. SILSBEE'S EXTERNAL PILE REMEDY

Gives instant Relief, and is an Infallible CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, $1.00 per box, *prepaid*, by mail. Samples sent *free* to Physicians and all sufferers, by Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York City. Sole manufacturers of ANAKESIS.

30v1

DO Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

26-43

J. TULLY, Merchant Tailor.

Has on hand an elegant assortment of Foreign and Domestic Cloths for Men's Wear—the finest French Diagonal, superior English and Harris Cassimeres at prices to suit the times; also fine army blue Broadcloth and Sky Blue Doeskin.

NO. 28 MAIN STREET.

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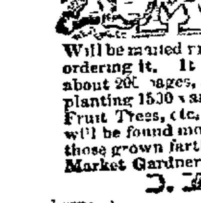

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